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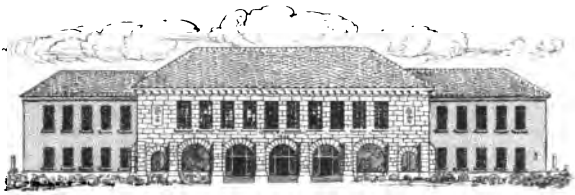

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A SUPPLEMENTARY

LATIN COMPOSITION

BY

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REVISED AND ENLARGED EDITION

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PREFACE.

THE purpose of this enlarged and revised edition of the "Supplementary Composition" is in part the same as that of the original volume; namely, to provide a series of concise and systematic grammatical tests for students who have completed the work of some standard composition book. The Grammatical Introduction and Part I (Isolated Sentences) are designed to meet this need.

The division of Part I into exercises is one of convenience merely. The real units are the six sections into which the exercises are grouped, the student being given in each section an opportunity to illustrate, at least once, all the points outlined in the Grammatical Introduction. The six sections, therefore, provide six separate and complete examinations on the essential principles of Latin syntax. The order in which the principles occur varies from section to section, as does also the guise in which they appear, the aim being to throw the student upon his own responsibility as much as possible, and to lead him to recognize the constructions when and wherever found. If, as he finishes one section, he be required to master the points on which he has failed, the quality of his work should improve in the succeeding sections.

The sentences which make up the exercises of Part I are in general based closely upon the orations and philosophical works of Cicero. Where it has seemed necessary, a reference to the Grammatical Introduction has been given. The suggestions of the footnotes on points of vocabulary should be followed, for the principle to be illustrated sometimes turns upon the use of the word suggested.

Part II, which contains forty exercises in connected discourse, is the distinctly new feature of the present volume. These exercises are so arranged as to give a coherent account of the life of Catiline, beginning with his birth in 108 and running on to his death in 62. The writer has observed that the average student brings to college very hazy and incorrect notions regarding the conspiracy of Catiline, and it is hoped that Part II will, among other things, help to remedy this state of affairs. The account of Catiline's life here given is drawn from the various original sources, and is therefore not based upon any particular author or text. At the same time, the vocabulary is largely the old familiar one of Cicero's orations.

In their grammatical content the exercises of Part II are designed to provide a helpful preparation for the composition work offered in the larger colleges and universities during the freshman year. This general plan has found instant favor with the Latin teachers to whom it has been broached, and it is hoped that it may prove equally acceptable to those to whom it is now for the first time presented.

With the addition of these exercises in continuous

narrative, this manual will meet a variety of needs. If a strict grammatical review is all that is desired, the six sections of Part I may be used. On the other hand, a class strong in grammar might with profit confine its attention to the continuous discourse of Part II. Or again, since each section of Part I is complete in itself, one or two sections may be used as a rapid grammatical review, the rest of the year being spent on the work of Part II.

I would here again express my obligation to Professor C. E. Bennett of Cornell for his suggestions regarding the Grammatical Introduction made when the book first appeared. In the work of revision I have found very helpful the suggestions of friends who have used the earlier edition, and for these grateful acknowledgment is here made.

H. C. NUTTING.

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA.

CONTENTS.

PAGE

GRAMMATICAL INTRODUCTION 1

PART I. ISOLATED SENTENCES:

SECTION I 21

SECTION II 27

SECTION III 33

SECTION IV 38

SECTION V 43

SECTION VI 48

PART II. CONNECTED DISCOURSE:

THE STORY OF CATILINE 55

VOCABULARY 95

LIST OF VERBS 130

LIST OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS 135

In grammatical references the following abbreviations are used : —

B. Bennett's Latin Grammar.
A. Allen and Greenough's New Latin Grammar.
G. Gildersleeve and Lodge's Latin Grammar.
H. Harkness' Complete Latin Grammar.

GRAMMATICAL INTRODUCTION.

SYNTAX OF THE CASES.

[In the Exercises, reference is made to the Grammatical Introduction according to the marginal figures at the right.]

I. Accusative Case.

1. **Extent of Time and Space.** (1

This construction occurs also with the participle *nātus* in stating a person's age.

B. 181; A. 423–425; G. 334 ff.; H. 417.

2. **Double Accusative.** (2

With verbs of teaching (*docēre*), asking and demanding (*rogāre, poscere*), and concealing (*cēlāre*). In the passive, the accusative of the person becomes the subject, and the accusative of the thing is retained. Note, however, that instead of a second accusative, *petere* takes *ab*, and *quaerere ab, dē*, or *ex*, and the ablative of the person. This prepositional construction occurs also with *poscere, postulāre*, and *flāgitāre*.

B. 178; A. 396; G. 339; H. 411.

3. **Accusative of Result Produced** (in its use as Cognate Accusative). (3

Here there are two important varieties; the accusative may repeat the verb idea, *e.g. lūtam vītam vīvere*, or it may be a colorless pronoun or adjective which gains its specific meaning from

the verb, *e.g. multa errāre*, 'to make many mistakes.'

B. 176. 2 and 4; A. 390 and *c*; G. 333; H. 409.

4. Accusative of Exclamation. (4

B. 183; A. 397. *d*; G. 343. 1; H. 421.

II. Dative Case.

1. Indirect Object.

(*a*) With transitive verbs. (5

B. 187. I; A. 362; G. 345; H. 424.

(*b*) With intransitive verbs. (6

Such as are translated 'to favor, help, please,' etc. But some verbs so translated take the accusative, notably *iuvāre, adiuvāre, laedere*, and *dēlectāre*.

B. 187. II. *a* and N.; A. 367; G. 346 and N. 3; H. 426.

(*a*) Impersonal construction in the passive, and dative retained. (7

B. 187. II. *b*; A. 372; G. 346. R. 1; H. 426. 3.

(*c*) With verbs compounded with *ad, ante, con*, etc. (8

These may be either transitive (as *antepōnere*), or intransitive (as *subvenīre*). Note, however, that some such compounds (as *cōnservāre*) cannot take an indirect object; to apply the rule correctly it is necessary to know the verbs individually.

B. 187. III; A. 370 and *b*; G. 347, and cf. 331; H. 429.

2. Dative of Reference. (9

B. 188. I; A. 376; G. 350 ff.; H. 425. 2.

(*a*) With verbs expressing separation. (10

The dative regularly refers to a person rather than to a thing.

B. 188. 2. *d*; A. 381; G. 347. R. 5; H. 429. 2.

3. Dative of Possessor. (11

B. 190; A. 373; G. 349; H. 430.

4. Dative of the Agent. (12

Used regularly with the gerundive; sometimes with the compound tenses of the passive voice.

B. 189; A. 374–375; G. 354–355; H. 431.

(*a*) Direct agency expressed also by the ablative with *ab*. (13

B. 216; A. 405; G. 401; H. 468.

(*b*) Intermediate agency expressed by the accusative with *per*, or by a genitive or possessive with *operā*. (14

A. 405. *b*; G. 401; H. 468. 3.

5. Dative of Service and Purpose. (15

This dative is usually the singular of an abstract noun, and is often accompanied by a dative of the person.

B. 191; A. 382; G. 356; H. 433.

6. Dative with adjectives denoting fitness, nearness, likeness, etc. (16

B. 192; A. 384; G. 359; H. 434.

III. Genitive Case.

1. Genitive with Nouns.

(*a*) Possessive Genitive.

(*α*) *Meus, tuus,* etc., used instead of the possessive genitive of personal and reflexive pronouns. (17

A. 343. *a*; G. 362. R. 1; H. 440. 1. N. 2.

(*β*) Possessive genitive in the predicate when the subject of the sentence is an infinitive. (18

B. 198. 3; A. 343. *c*; G. 366. R. 2; H. 439. 5.

(*b*) Genitive of Quality or Characteristic. (19

Requires a modifier, and may stand in the predicate. It usually denotes permanent and essential characteristics, and is used always in references to number, measure, time, and space.

B. 203. 1 and 2; A. 345; G. 365; H. 440. 3.

(*c*) Genitive of the Whole (Partitive Genitive). (20

B. 201; A. 346; G. 367; H. 441.

(*a*) *Nostrum* and *vestrum*, genitives of the whole; *nostrī* and *vestrī*, *meī*, *tuī*, *suī*, objective genitives. (21

B. 242. 2; A. 143. *b* and *c*; G. 364. R. and N. 2; H. 175. 2.

2. Genitive with Adjectives. (22

Mostly objective; sometimes of reference (specification).

B. 204; A. 349; G. 374; H. 450.

(*a*) With *similis.* (23

Genitive used commonly when the reference is to living objects; both genitive and dative of inanimate things.

B. 204. 3; A. 385. *c.* 2; G. 359. N. 4; H. 435. 4. N.

3. **Genitive with Verbs.**

(*a*) Genitive of Value and Price. (24

With verbs of buying the use is restricted to *tantī, quantī, plūris,* and *minōris.* Other expressions of price are in the ablative. But with verbs of valuing more genitives are used, as *parvī, māgnī,* etc.

B. 203. 3 and 4; A. 417 and *c*; G. 379; H. 448. 1.

(*b*) With verbs of remembering and forgetting. (25

(*α*) Personal and reflexive pronouns regularly in genitive.

(*β*) Other references to persons in genitive with *oblīvīscī;* in the accusative with *meminisse,* except when used in the sense 'be mindful of.'

(*γ*) References to things in either genitive or accusative; but neuter pronouns regularly in the accusative.

B. 206; A. 350; G. 376; H. 454.

(*c*) With verbs of judicial action. (26

The ablative, too, is used of the penalty; regularly when this is a fine of definite amount.

B. 208; A. 352, 353. 1; G. 378; H. 456.

(*d*) With impersonal verbs (*miseret*, etc.). (27

B. 209; A. 354. *b*; G. 377; H. 457.

(*e*) With *interest* (and *rēfert*). (28

Referring to the first or second person, either verb is used with *meā*, *tuā*, etc. So also with the reflexive *suā;* but in other references to the third person *interest* is used with the genitive.

B. 211; A. 355; G. 381; H. 449.

IV. Ablative Case.

1. Ablative of Separation. (29

(α) Verbs of freeing, depriving, or lacking, usually without a preposition.

(β) Other verbs may be used with *ab*, *dē*, or *ex;* regularly so when the ablative denotes a person, and often when the verb is compounded with *ab*, *dē*, *dis-*, *ex*, or *sē-*.

B. 214; A. 400–402; G. 390; H. 461.

2. Ablative of Source. (30

B. 215; A. 403; cf. G. 395; H. 467.

3. Ablative with a comparative. (31

Allowed when the first term of the comparison is a nominative or accusative, and required in sweeping negations and questions equivalent thereto. With other cases than the nominative and accusative the *quam*-construction must be used.

B. 217; A. 406; G. 398; H. 471.

4. **Ablative of Accompaniment.** (32

Cum is regularly used with this ablative, but may be omitted in military phrases when the noun is modified by some adjective other than a numeral.

B. 222; A. 413; G. 392; H. 473. 1.

5. **Ablative of Quality or Characteristic.** (33

Requires a modifier. Often not to be distinguished in meaning from the corresponding use of the genitive; but employed regularly in references to bodily characteristics, and preferred when the modifier is *pār* or any adjective in *-is*.

B. 224; A. 415; G. 400; H. 473. 2.

6. **Ablative of Manner and of Attendant Circumstance.** (34

Cum is required if the noun has no attribute; otherwise it is optional. 'Manner' is differentiated from 'Attendant Circumstance' by the fact that it is regularly restricted to abstract words, *e.g. celeritāte, virtūte*, etc.

B. 220–221; A. 412; G. 399; H. 473. 3.

7. **Ablative of Cause.** (35

B. 219; A. 404; G. 408; H. 475.

(*a*) With *gaudēre, laetārī, maerēre*, etc. (36

B. 219. 1; A. 431; G. 408; H. 475.

8. **Ablative of Means.** (37

B. 218; A. 409; G. 401; H. 476.

(*a*) With *ūtor, fruor*, etc. (38

B. 218. 1; A. 410 and N.; G. 407; H. 477. I.

V. Motion to and from towns and small islands; also *domus* and *rūs*.

1. **Limit of Motion.** (52

'Into the neighborhood of' may be expressed by *ad* and the accusative.

B. 182; A. 427. 2, 428. *a*; G. 337; H. 418–419.

2. **Motion From.** (53

B. 229. 1; A. 427. 1; G. 391; H. 462 and 4.

SYNTAX OF THE VERB.

I. Subjunctive in Independent Sentences.

1. **Non-interrogative.**

(*a*) Volitive Subjunctive (in its hortatory, jussive, and concessive uses). (54

B. 274–275; A. 439; G. 263; H. 559.

(*b*) Optative Subjunctive. (55

The present tense refers to the future; the imperfect expresses a regret that something *is* or *is not*, the pluperfect, that it *was* or *was not;* the latter tenses require *utinam*.

B. 279; A. 441; G. 260–261; H. 558.

(*c*) Potential Subjunctive. (56

Note especially this use in verbs of perception whose subject is the indefinite second singular.

B. 280; A. 445 ff.; G. 257–258; H. 552–556.

2. **Interrogative.**

(*a*) In deliberative questions. (57

B. 277; A. 444; G. 265; H. 559. 4.

(*b*) In repudiating or rejecting questions.* (58

These reject the will or thought of another concerning the speaker's action; less often the speaker rejects such will or thought directed upon some one else.

B. 277; A. 444. *a*; G. 259, 558; H. 559. 5.

II. Prohibitions. (59

(*a*) *nōlī* and *nōlīte* with infinitive.

(*β*) *cavē* (*nē*) and subjunctive.

B. 276; A. 450; G. 271; H. 561.

III. Substantive Clauses.

1. **Of Result.** (60

With verbs of bringing to pass, happening, and following.

B. 297; A. 568; G. 553; H. 571.

2. **Developed from the Volitive.**

(*a*) With verbs of hindering, preventing, etc. (61

The conjunctions are *quīn*, *quōminus*, and *nē*. *Quīn* is used only after negative sentences or questions equivalent thereto.

B. 295. 3 A. 558 and *b*; G. 549, 554–555; H. 568. 8, 595. 2, 596. 2.

* Some grammars make 58 a subordinate class of 57.

(*b*) With verbs of admonishing, commanding, etc. (Substantive Purpose). (62 *a*

B. 295; A. 563; G. 546; H. 565.

3. **Developed from the Optative.**

(*a*) With verbs of wishing and desiring (Substantive Purpose). (62 *b*

B. 296. 1; A. 563; G. 546; H. 565.

(*b*) With verbs of fearing. (63

Nē nōn (rather than *ut*) is used after negative expressions and questions equivalent thereto.

B. 296. 2; A. 564; G. 550; H. 567.

IV. Purpose and Result.

1. **Purpose.**

(*a*) *Ut, nē, quō,* and *quī* with the subjunctive. (64

Quō is to be chosen when there is a comparative in the purpose clause. The present and the imperfect are the tenses regularly employed in purpose clauses.

B. 282; A. 529–531; G. 543. 3, 545; H. 568.

(*b*) Supine in *-um* with verbs of motion. (65

B. 340. 1; A. 509; G. 435; H. 633.

(*c*) Gerundive and Gerund. (66

Accusative with *ad*, and the genitive with *causā* or *grātiā*. The gerundive of transitive verbs should be used, the gerund of intransitive.

B. 338–339; A. 533; G. 544. R. 2; H. 626. 3, 628.

2. **Result.** (67

Ut, ut nōn, and *quī* with the subjunctive.

B. 284; A. 536–537; G. 552; H. 570.

V. Conditional Sentences.

1. **Nothing implied as to the reality of the supposed case** (Simple or Logical Conditions). (68

B. 302; A. 515–516; G. 595; H. 574.

(*a*) Subjunctive of the present or perfect in protasis when the subject of the verb is the indefinite second singular. (69

B. 302. 2; A. 518. *a*; G. 595. R. 3; H. 578. 2.

2. **Supposed case represented as contingent** (Less Vivid Future or Ideal Conditions). (70

These differ from those under (1) as 'If I should do' differs from 'If I (shall) do' in English.

B. 303; A. 516. 2; G. 596; H. 576.

3. **Supposed case represented as contrary to fact** (Unreal Conditions). (71

B. 304; A. 517; G. 597; H. 579.

VI. Concessive Clauses.

1. **Conceding a fact.**

(*a*) *Quamquam, etsī,* etc., with indicative. (72

B. 309. 2; A. 527. *c* and *d*; G. 604–605; H. 586. I.

(*b*) *Cum* with subjunctive. (73

B. 309. 3; A. 549; G. 587; H. 598.

2. Conceding a possibility.

(*a*) *Quamvīs*, *licet*, *ut*, and *nē* with subjunctive. (74

B. 309. 1 and 4; A. 527. *a* and *b*; G. 606–608; H. 586. II.

VII. Causal Constructions.

1. *Cum* with subjunctive. (75

B. 286. 2; A. 549; G. 586; H. 598.

2. *Quod*, *quia*, and *quoniam* with indicative and subjunctive. (76

The indicative should be used when the speaker is willing to vouch for the reason, whatever the source of his information. If he wishes to disclaim responsibility for the truth of the statement, the subjunctive is to be used. The subjunctive clause may be represented in English by 'because, as he said,' 'because, as it was said,' etc.

B. 286. 1; A. 540; G. 539 ff.; H. 588. I and II.

VIII. Time Relations.

1. *Postquam*, *ubi*, and *ut* with indicative. (77

Note that in this group antecedence of action is not as carefully indicated as in some other Latin constructions.

B. 287; A. 543; G. 561–563; H. 602.

2. ***Cum*** **with indicative and subjunctive.** (78

Theoretically, in references to the past, the indicative is to be used when the temporal clause defines the time of the action of the verb of the main clause, *e.g.* '(It was) when I was walking down the street (that) I met him,' the subjunctive, on the other hand, being used in clauses that merely describe the circumstances of the action of the main clause. But in practice the subjunctive is the prevailing form, and it is often used where there is little descriptive force.

B. 288; A. 545–546; G. 580, 585; H. 600.

3. ***Antequam*** **and** ***priusquam*** **with indicative and subjunctive.** (79

The use of the subjunctive indicates suspense on the part of the *subject of the verb* of the main clause; *e.g. effugere cōnātus est, priusquam Rōmāni venīrent.* The indicative is used of events regarded by *the narrator* as historical, or certain to come to pass; accordingly, the substitution of *vēnērunt* for *venīrent* in the above sentence would alter the meaning to 'before the Romans arrived, he made an effort to escape.'

B. 291 ff.; A. 550–551; G. 574–577; H. 605.

4. ***Dum, dōnec,*** **and** ***quoad*** **with subjunctive.** (80

This mood is used when suspense or design is involved.

B. 293. III. 2; A. 553; G. 572; H. 603. II. 2.

IX. Indirect Discourse.

1. **Infinitive and subject accusative.** (81

B. 314; A. 580; G. 650; H. 642.

2. **Tenses of the infinitive.** (82

B. 270; A. 584; G. 530; H. 617 ff.

3. **Subjunctive in subordinate clauses.** (83

B. 314; A. 580; G. 650; H. 643.

4. **Conditional sentences in indirect discourse.** (84

In the apodoses of contrary to fact conditional sentences the imperfect and the pluperfect subjunctive alike are represented by the form *-ūrus fuisse*.

B. 319 ff.; A. 589; G. 656 ff.; H. 646–648.

X. Miscellaneous.

1. **Conditional Clauses of Comparison.** (85

Introduced by *quasi*, *tamquam* (*si*), etc. Though the conditions are usually contrary to fact, Latin generally chooses the present and perfect subjunctive when the sequence is primary.

B. 307; A. 524; G. 602; H. 584.

2. **Proviso with *dum*, *dummodo*, and *modo*.** (86

B. 310; A. 528; G. 573; H. 587.

3. ***Quin* with subjunctive after various negative expressions and questions equivalent thereto.** (87

(α) In characteristic and result clauses.

(β) With *nōn dubitāre* (in the sense of 'doubt').

B. 283. 4, 284. 3, 298; A. 558. *a*, 559; G. 555. 2, 556, 632; H. 595.

4. **Subjunctive of Characteristic.** (88

   (α) In clauses expressing tendency.

   (β) After general expressions of existence and non-existence.

   (γ) In clauses with a coloring of cause or concession.

   B. 283; A. 535; G. 631, 633–634; H. 591–592, 593. 2.

5. **Subjunctive in indirect questions.** (89

   B. 300; A. 573–575; G. 467; H. 649. II.

6. **Subjunctive by attraction.** (90

   B. 324; A. 593; G. 663; H. 652.

7. **Impersonal use of intransitive verbs in gerundive construction.** (91

   B. 339. 4; A. 500. 3; G. 427. N. 4; H. 621. 2.

8. **Gerund and Gerundive in noun constructions.** (92

   Use the gerundive of transitive verbs.

   B. 338–339; A. 501–502; G. 425–427; H. 625.

PART I

ISOLATED SENTENCES

SECTION I.

EXERCISE 1.

1. Youths enjoy these pleasures. 2. He is aging[1] in body, but not in mind. 3. It will be agreeable to both of us. 4. May the immortal gods avert this! 5. Caesar left his[2] home with joy.[3] 6. The cause of Sulla does not appeal to him as much[4] as to me. 7. If some one should grant[5] it to me, I should refuse. 8. He remembers to whom he is in debt.[6] 9. I am afraid that he will come. 10. Old age takes us away from business.[7] 11. He was associated[8] with Catiline. 12. There will be a slaughter of good men at Rome on September 10. 13. Do not think that I shall be here. 14. Tiberius Gracchus reigned a few months. 15. Cease to think of[9] fire and slaughter.

[1] Lit. is old.
[2] Omit.
[3] *laetus.*
[4] Lit. is not so pleasing, etc.
[5] *largīrī.*
[6] *dēbēre.*
[7] *rēs gerendae.*
[8] *coniūnctus.* Introd. 32. (Reference is made to the Grammatical Introduction according to the numbers at the right margin.)
[9] *oblīviscī.*

EXERCISE 2.

1. Though (*cum*) he was augur, he ventured to say this. 2. Within a few days he will be made high priest. 3. He waged war when he was an old man. 4. Before I commence to speak of[1] the state, I shall say a few words about Antonius. 5. They said they were bearing a load heavier than a mountain. 6. Very pleasant is the old age of those who are cherished by the young. 7. He was summoned to court[2] by his sons, that there might be an investigation. 8. Old age does not prevent us from retaining[3] a love of the country. 9. I never subscribed[4] to that sentiment. 10. He thought so highly[5] of Cicero that he wished to go with him into exile. 11. Exercise had preserved a measure[6] of the Gaul's strength. 12. He rules over people who are unwilling to obey their officers.[7] 13. He is a man of great strength. 14. Atticus bought the books for 90,000 sesterces. 15. You understand already, although I have not told you all. 16. He advanced, relying on the power of the senate.

[1] *dē.*
[2] Use *in iūdicium vocāre.*
[3] Introd. 61.
[4] *assentīrī.*
[5] Forms of *facere* and *tantus*; Introd. 24.
[6] Lit. something.
[7] *praepositus.*

EXERCISE 3.

1. Rashness is characteristic[1] of youth, prudence of old age. 2. Caesar accomplished much[2] greater and better results.[1] 3. I beg you to remain in this town. 4. Are you waiting for[3] us to cast you out? 5. With the legions he returned victorious from Thessaly to Brundisium. 6. Then the old man is said to have written a book. 7. He says he would not have reached the gate, if he had stopped at Brundisium. 8. Good men should be counted[4] happy, even though their strength may have[5] failed. 9. There is no one from whom[6] I may learn. 10. I should prefer to be upright and poor, rather than wicked and rich. 11. With what valor did Fabius retake Tarentum! 12. He does not wish his death to be marked by[7] lamentation. 13. If you are disgusted with such citizens, show it.[1] 14. This must be endured with resignation[8] by the wise. 15. Nothing is so like death as sleep.

[1] Omit.
[2] Introd. 43.
[3] Use *dum*.
[4] Use *putāre*.
[5] Study Introd. 72–74.
[6] *unde*.
[7] Lit. abound in.
[8] Use *aequus animus*.

EXERCISE 4.

1. Death is easy for the old. 2. Peace was confirmed through his agency[1] and that[2] of his children. 3. Philo never exalted[3] himself over friends of lower rank. 4. They thought it to their interest[4] to appear grateful. 5. Sulla was in a part of Italy that is most free from storms. 6. A few days before his death he spoke on immortality, just as though he knew that he would soon die. 7. Let us look into[5] these matters. 8. They led up an old man to take a seat.[6] 9. Albinus used to mourn because, as he said, he had no friends to help him. 10. It is a thing[2] most dreadful to hear. 11. When (*ubi*) this had been heard, they raised a cry. 12. If our fleet is not great, where will be the name and dignity of the state? 13. Every man has[7] enough of his own troubles. 14. To me, friendship seems to spring from likeness of character. 15. Your father was the first to subdue the Carthaginians with a fleet.

[1] Introd. 14.
[2] Omit.
[3] *antepōnere.*
[4] Introd. 28.
[5] *cōgitāre dē.*
[6] Introd. 65.
[7] Introd. 11.

EXERCISE 5.

1. Youths delight in the precepts of old men. 2. He demanded of[1] the parents a price for[2] the burial of their children. 3. They are enduring servitude.[3] 4. I am concerned[4] as to[5] what sort of man[5] he is. 5. He secured fame, not by his own merits, but by those[5] of the state. 6. Why should I fear,[6] if I am to be happy after death? 7. If one[7] cannot become an orator himself, still he can help a Scipio or a Laelius. 8. With regard to this matter[5] there is no need[8] of many words. 9. I do not wish this blessing taken from[9] me. 10. Since (*cum*) the mind is eternal, it will have no end of motion. 11. No one is so old as (*quī*) not to think that he can live a year. 12. O glorious day when I shall proceed to that divine assembly! 13. Before the praetor Gaius Caesar,[10] Rufus was judged guilty of wrong. 14. This came to pass because of[11] the injustice of the praetor.

[1] Introd. 2.
[2] *prō*.
[3] Lit. are serving out (*servīre*) a slavery.
[4] Use a case-form of *cūra*.
[5] Omit.
[6] Introd. 58.
[7] Translate by the second person.
[8] *nōn opus esse*.
[9] Introd. 10.
[10] Ablative absolute.
[11] Case-form.

EXERCISE 6.

1. Nothing is done in their absence.[1] 2. If you had not lost the city, I should not have retaken it. 3. I made[2] you understand what these thought of you. 4. I never doubted that our souls were a part of the universal mind. 5. I sent the soldier to get[3] water. 6. This season is suited[4] to the reaping of fruit. 7. The onset of[5] old age must be resisted. 8. He said that there were two crimes to which the lust for power would drive Catiline. 9. Happiness is assured, if only health remains. 10. What shall I say of Caesar's acts? 11. Murena's style[6] was unworthy a philosopher. 12. It is perhaps hard for those who like[7] such things to be without them.[5] 13. I could never be persuaded that[8] our souls die when they leave these bodies. 14. You ask that I send you the writings which I have completed since your departure.

[1] Introd. 51.
[2] Introd. 60.
[3] Introd. 66.
[4] *accomodātus.*
[5] Omit.
[6] *cōnsuētūdō scrībendī.*
[7] Lit. are desirous of.
[8] Introd. 81.

SECTION II.

EXERCISE 7.

1. The work is heavy[1] and abounds in difficulties. 2. Who would deny that he is a good man? 3. None have[2] a just excuse[3] for[4] taking up arms. 4. To-day is August 13. 5. There is no one who does not like to use[5] a horse. 6. Virtue rises above[6] love of self. 7. The foolish fellow[7] fixed its value at a very low figure.[7] 8. What, pray, is Hortensius to do? 9. The body, too, must be cared for.[8] 10. With what enthusiasm he used to speak! 11. He came at early dawn to greet[9] the consul. 12. I yield the army to you. 13. A friend begged him to kill some one of those who were in chains. 14. Provided that there be[10] moderation, strength will endure.

[1] Lit. great.
[2] Case-form.
[3] *causa*.
[4] Lit. of.
[5] Lit. but uses gladly (*libēns*).
[6] Lit. is free from.
[7] Omit.
[8] *subvenīre* (gerundive).
[9] Note the verb of motion in the main clause.
[10] Lit. be present.

EXERCISE 8.

1. I am afraid that I shall not increase the glory of the consuls. 2. He withdrew from Mutina and ceased to besiege Brutus. 3. Therefore let them withdraw, let them separate themselves from the good. 4. He praises the book as though he wished to imitate it. 5. They think more highly of the Romans than of the Sabines. 6. Your children were a pleasure to you and an advantage[1] to the state. 7. Both consuls and people regret[2] this law. 8. I remember, and never[3] shall forget, that night. 9. Those measures must be taken[4] which you judge to be to the interest of the state. 10. The praetor hastened to cut off Catiline before he should escape into Gaul. 11. There is need not only of natural endowment,[5] but also of training. 12. And so, after (*postquam*) he had spoken to Junius, he left the house. 13. Do not wait until I set forth the wrongs of the allies. 14. One could see[6] couches spread in the servants' rooms.[7]

[1] Use *ūsus*.
[2] Lit. repent of.
[3] *neque umquam*.
[4] Lit. those things must be done.
[5] *ingenium*.
[6] Introd. 56.
[7] *cella*.

EXERCISE 9.

1. Unless you buy oil, your lamp goes out. 2. The nearer[1] I am, the better I seem to see. 3. We cannot at times drive out error by reasoning. 4. Day would fail me,[2] if I should attempt to say all that might be said. 5. These men would seem bold to you, if they were not soldiers. 6. Relying upon the sanctity of the tribunate, since (*cum*) it armed him with the law,[3] he came into the city. 7. Unless Caesar had helped us, we should now be without a state[4] as a result of[5] Antonius' deeds.[6] 8. In friendship the chief feature[2] is the fact[2] that the greater is on a level[7] with the lower in rank.[8] 9. Atticus bought the lands at as high a price[2] as Cicero wished. 10. There is no unfailing rule for[9] living well. 11. It is the part[2] of a wise man to avoid trouble.[10] 12. Plato called pleasure an evil, because, as he said, it harmed men.

[1] See Introd. 43.
[2] Omit.
[3] Plural.
[4] Lit. have no state.
[5] Translate by the use of a case-form.
[6] *facinus.*
[7] *pār.*
[8] *inferior.*
[9] Lit. of.
[10] *rēs adversae.*

EXERCISE 10.

1. I do not think that immortality should be disdained by a mortal. 2. Not so many are possessed of[1] virtue as wish to seem so.[2] 3. Mild though the speech may be, it will aid some. 4. These considerations ought to be of as much importance[3] in Greece as at Rome. 5. We see that Tiberius Gracchus was deserted by his friends. 6. More know how these things are done than how they are to be resisted. 7. I hear that you grieved after (*postquam*) Quintus Metellus was taken away. 8. If I say anything against his life, I shall not refuse to allow him to[4] speak in his own behalf. 9. Virtue is so fair[5] that we admire it even[6] in an enemy. 10. The consuls were driven from Italy, and with them their friends. 11. He led forth a colony to Casilinum, whither Caesar had before gone. 12. Not even for the good is poverty a[2] light burden.[2]

[1] Lit. endowed with.
[2] Omit.
[3] Lit. of as great weight.
[4] Lit. refuse but that he.
[5] Lit. so great.
[6] *vel.*

EXERCISE 11.

1. Old age has taken from me the desire[1] for food and drink. 2. We do many things for the sake of our friends that we would not do for our own. 3. It is not easy to find out[2] who did it. 4. There are four reasons why old age is wretched. 5. Tablets were fastened up over[3] all the Capitoline Hill. 6. I would that he had held[4] the same sentiments as I. 7. On the contrary, he ought to grieve over a wrong and take pleasure in correction. 8. I urge you so to esteem[5] friendship, that, excepting virtue, you think nothing preferable[6] to it. 9. This I have said that my words[7] might seem to have measured up to[8] the duty of a consul. 10. Through your efforts[9] he is prevented from following Caesar to his grave.[10] 11. Do not prefer any one to Cato, even[11] Socrates. 12. Consuls exceedingly mild in disposition[12] have waged war for many years.

[1] *aviditās.*
[2] Introd. 46.
[3] Construction of Place Where.
[4] Subjunctive without *ut.*
[5] *locāre.*
[6] *praestābilior.*
[7] Lit. voice.
[8] *fungī.*
[9] Lit. you.
[10] *rogus.*
[11] *nē . . . quidem.*
[12] Lit. of the greatest mildness of disposition (*animus*).

EXERCISE 12.

1. The Romans sent men[1] to (*quī*) teach him laws. 2. You have less strength[2] than either of us. 3. Many are like Caesar, though (*cum*) they are lower in fame and fortune. 4. Would that they were worthy of your opinion! 5. O wretched the old man who has not realized[3] that death is no evil. 6. Even though he has come from Caesar to[4] interview the senators, no one is willing to see him. 7. Every one, when he is old, has many cares. 8. I cannot persuade him to trust me. 9. While[5] general he freed Greece from slavery within a few months. 10. We do not suspect that any of these did wrong. 11. He said that there would be infinite slaughter at Syracuse, if we should resist. 12. To gain the favor of the people, he prevailed upon[6] his brother to kill an innocent man who had been convicted of a capital offence.[7]

[1] *is.*
[2] Introd. 20.
[3] *vidēre.*
[4] *ad.*
[5] Omit.
[6] *exōrāre.*
[7] *rēs capitālis.*

SECTION III.

EXERCISE 13.

1. Caelius was waiting anxiously until Cicero should be recalled from exile. 2. He did what[1] Coriolanus had done among us twenty years before. 3. Are we to wait to see[2] what the witnesses from Sicily say?[3] 4. Do you know that such a statue is sold for four hundred thousand sesterces? 5. Let them be prepared[4] to answer the questions[5] which they will be asked. 6. Moderate exercise must be taken.[6] 7. It is said[7] that we are very negligent in the matter of[2] helping our friends. 8. I thought that I ought[8] to remain at home on guard.[9] 9. None are so eager for praise as the boastful. 10. I am watching to see[2] that he takes no more than he gives. 11. We were afraid that something would happen to him. 12. They so live that their lives[10] are approved. 13. My son is a great care to me.

[1] Lit. the same things which.
[2] Omit.
[3] The answer "no" is implied. Introd. 58.
[4] *parātus.*
[5] *ea respondēre.*
[6] Lit. be used.
[7] Personal construction.
[8] Gerundive.
[9] *in vigiliā.*
[10] Singular.

EXERCISE 14.

1. He has the advantage[1] in this, that (*quod*) he is less envied. 2. It is the duty[2] of a good man to forget injury. 3. A splendid answer and worthy of a learned man! 4. Since (*cum*) this is so, the soul cannot be injured. 5. How wealthy[3] he was! 6. What was I to do, gentlemen of the jury?[4] Whither was I to turn? 7. I am well supplied with money. 8. They asked me how you were bearing the death of Africanus. 9. You charged an innocent man with a vile deed. 10. Through my efforts he was allowed to recall Cicero from exile. 11. The day of departure was[5] March 31. 12. He delighted in the bringing[6] of accusations. 13. I did not hinder him from being friendly to you. 14. He withdrew, burning with hatred toward[7] you,[8] and stained with the blood of Roman citizens whom he had killed at Antium.

[1] Lit. is superior.
[2] Omit.
[3] Lit. of how great wealth.
[4] *iūdicēs.*
[5] Lit. departure was made on.
[6] *īnferre.*
[7] Lit. of.
[8] Plural.

EXERCISE 15.

1. When, setting out thence to Rome, he came into the neighborhood of Aquinum, a great multitude met[1] him. 2. He said that Caesar had become rich, not by his own, but by his father's influence. 3. If you[2] want to be old a long time, guard[3] your health. 4. Regarding this manner of death it is hard to speak. 5. I thought that, if he had been unwilling, he would have said so.[4] 6. Not even this do I refuse, provided only we do what Caesar demands. 7. Would that you may come to old age, so that you may know what I have said is true! 8. Though old age may not be a heavy burden, it takes away strength. 9. It is impossible[5] that a man[6] be at the same time both joyful and sad. 10. Old age has such great influence that it is worth more[7] than all the pleasures of youth. 11. Who does not know that he came many miles to salute you? 12. If that advice had carried the day,[8] the state would now be standing, and you would have fallen by reason of your many crimes. 13. The senate, putting on mourning,[9] came together into the temple of Concord.

[1] *obviam sē ferre.*
[2] Indefinite second person.
[3] *cōnservāre.*
[4] Omit.
[5] Lit. it can in no wise happen.
[6] Lit. the same man.
[7] Forms of *esse* and *plūs.*
[8] *valēre.*
[9] Lit. changing its garments (*vestis*, singular).

EXERCISE 16.

1. After (*postquam*) he had returned to Rome, he demanded of her an office that[1] he might practice medicine. 2. He answered the king that he had done it through reliance[2] on his old age. 3. Men inspired by virtue will rule over those desires to which others are enslaved.[3] 4. This I shall say, if you regret[4] your kindness,[5] or Caesar his constancy. 5. From his tongue speech sweeter than honey flowed. 6. These have[6] in themselves no[7] resource for living well. 7. In the case of those who are wise and well trained,[8] joys increase with age. 8. With all his forces he advanced from Brundisium. 9. I should prefer the saddest day of his consulship to the happiest of a Catiline's. 10. Why should I grieve though (*sī*) in the course of[9] the next[10] six hundred years a foreign nation shall get possession of our city? 11. Before I mentioned the distresses of Sicily, I spoke at length[11] of the high standing[12] of that province. 12. If any one should wish to accuse[13] you, you would cry out that it was unjust.[14]

[1] Use *grātiā*.
[2] Lit. relying on.
[3] *servīre*.
[4] Lit. repent of.
[5] *benevolentia*.
[6] Use a case-form.
[7] *nihil*.
[8] *bene īnstitūtus*.
[9] *ad*.
[10] Omit.
[11] *multa*.
[12] *dignitās*.
[13] *reum facere*.
[14] Use *iniūria* (not the adverb).

EXERCISE 17.

1. Although he is free from blame, he is not clear of suspicion. 2. If agreeable,[1] let us compare your return with mine. 3. Do not expect arguments from me, as though the matter were doubtful. 4. Is there any doubt[2] that there is need of magistrates? 5. His father, a man of great steadfastness and most devoted[3] to the state, aided me, though (*cum*) he was sick. 6. You cannot take from him his power, even though you are willing to forget his good deeds. 7. When Philo arrived, he considered the matter several days. 8. This style of speech I should not use at this time, if my interest alone were involved. 9. I saw that the consuls, who should have been[4] the leaders to arms, were fleeing. 10. Since (*quoniam*) things human are uncertain,[5] some people[6] must be found whom we may love, and by whom we may be cherished. 11. If that is so, see to it[7] that you make no mistake when you meet him. 12. He boasts that he is like Catiline, but it is[6] in crime only that[6] he is equal to him. 13. At this point[8] he asked whether at any time[9] new friends worthy of our[6] friendship were to be preferred to the old.

[1] *sī placet.*
[2] Lit. is it doubtful.
[3] *amāns.*
[4] *dēbēre* and present infinitive.
[5] *fragilis.*
[6] Omit.
[7] *vidēre.*
[8] *locus.*
[9] *num quandō.*

SECTION IV.

EXERCISE 18.

1. What god did you think would help[1] you? 2. He seems to be remembering me. 3. These men are not ashamed of their misdeeds. 4. A wise man should be content with the time allotted[2] to him. 5. They complain because, as they say, they are deprived of pleasures without which they do not care to live. 6. The wretch hastened[3] from Tarentum to this city. 7. Shall I mention first[4] his pride, or his cruelty toward the Romans? 8. He was condemned for theft, and was not[5] allowed to enter the city. 9. So[6] may it be allowed me to enjoy this state with you, as[6] I am moved by pity in this matter. 10. You would think it was one of the early[7] Romans. 11. In purpose they are opposed[8] to us, just as though they were enemies[9] by race and nature. 12. Who is there to whose interest it is not that this law have force? 13. There was no one who showed greater[10] filial respect.[11]

[1] Lit. be an aid to.
[2] Lit. given.
[3] *advolāre.*
[4] *prius.*
[5] 'and . . . not,' *neque.*
[6] *ita . . . ut.*
[7] *prīscus.*
[8] Use *dissidēre ab* and ablative.
[9] Use *disiūnctus.*
[10] Lit. was more eminent (*praestāns*) in.
[11] *pietās.*

EXERCISE 19.

1. The life he was then living was bad. 2. Then it was evident[1] how poor in friends each of them was. 3. He takes great pains[2] in preparing the ships. 4. Pretence is the enemy of[3] friendship. 5. You would say this all the more,[4] if[5] you had been present in the gardens of Scipio. 6. Anything can be bought, if you[6] pay enough.[7] 7. And so no one has wished to see me to whom I have been "engaged."[8] 8. What is the difference between a man and a tree trunk, excepting[9] the action of the mind? 9. When he came to me to beg off,[10] he gave this excuse. 10. And since (*cum*) the nature of the soul is simple, it cannot be divided. 11. If he should meet you, he would have much to say.[11] 12. When I was consul, I heard nothing about this matter. 13. A quiet style of speaking is suited[12] to an old man. 14. Led on by false hope, I said that, if I should be restored to my country, I would thank[13] you. 15. Brutus at Mutina was trying to finish the fortifications before the enemy should arrive.

[1] Lit. was seen.
[2] *cūram . . . adhibēre.*
[3] *nocēre.*
[4] 'all the more,' *magis.*
[5] May be anticipated by *tum* in the preceding clause.
[6] Indefinite second singular.
[7] *satis dare.*
[8] *occupātus.*
[9] Participial construction.
[10] *dēprecārī.*
[11] Lit. would say many things.
[12] *decōrus.*
[13] *grātiās agere.*

EXERCISE 20.

1. What else did you bring to pass on that day, except that[1] they judged Antonius a public enemy? 2. He said that my enemy had so worded the things he had written against me that they seemed true. 3. The senate was freed from fear of danger a few days later. 4. Those know who followed him to Paphos. 5. There were groans throughout[2] the whole forum. 6. I was unable to do anything[3] until you should be silent. 7. In public affairs nothing is weightier than the law,[4] while[5] in private affairs[6] a will[7] is most binding.[8] 8. The Roman people will wrest this from you. 9. Authority should be granted him, so that he may defend the state. 10. These wrongs, too, must be resisted. 11. This contention is very like that trial. 12. What bond[6] has he to (*quod*) hold him to[9] life? 13. I know surely, and there is no[10] need for conjecture. 14. Therefore I fear that to grieve at this happening is more the part[6] of an enemy than of a friend. 15. Though (*cum*) nature by many signs declares what she wishes, we do not heed.[11]

[1] *nisi ut.*
[2] Construction of Place Where.
[3] Lit. was able to do nothing.
[4] Plural.
[5] Not a subordinating conjunction here.
[6] Omit.
[7] *testāmentum.*
[8] *firmus.*
[9] Lit. in.
[10] Cf. Exercise 18, N. 5.
[11] *audīre.*

EXERCISE 21.

1. When (*ubi*) he had learned that, he called Cicero to him. 2. Although you may be wise, you do not know all things. 3. This remark[1] does not deserve[2] a reply. 4. You were sated with the sufferings of these men. 5. There is no place in the whole[3] earth where this law is not known.[4] 6. Although it is unjust, he will bear it with resignation,[5] if, through your efforts,[6] he can keep his good name.[7] 7. You will free me from great fear, if only a wall be between you and me. 8. This was done by me to prevent[8] his being condemned. 9. They came together on the sixth of November because of their love for Catiline. 10. O happening shameful not only to see, but even to hear of! 11. He tried to come to Rome with all his forces to join Caesar. 12. They used to hope that Pyrrhus would be persuaded to believe this, so that he might the more easily[9] be conquered. 13. He was in such good health at the end[10] of his life, that he was able to carry a heavy load easily.

[1] *vōx.*
[2] Lit. is unworthy.
[3] Omit.
[4] Lit. but that in the same place this law is known.
[5] Use *aequus animus.*
[6] Lit. you.
[7] 'good name,' *fāma.*
[8] Introd. 61.
[9] Introd. 64.
[10] *extrēmum tempus.*

EXERCISE 22.

1. He said he had learned this from Africanus in a dream. 2. Give much advice[1] to the good, but enact punishment in the case of the bad. 3. Since (*quoniam*) you have mentioned friendship, you will do me a great favor[2] if you will tell us what views you hold on that subject.[3] 4. This must be done by all in order that the enemy may not escape. 5. But yet I enjoy the recollection of our friendship so much that I do not feel that I have lived in vain, having lived[4] with Scipio. 6. He showed[5] me facts of this sort, and, at the same time, the crimes of Sextus Naevius. 7. They replied that they would pay the taxes, but that they would not add a ship, even though he buy it at a high price.[3] 8. If influence and greatness of soul are of greater value,[3] do not desire that which is of less value.[3] 9. Let him use arms for his own defence,[6] if it is necessary.[7] 10. Should I not admire him, should I not think him to be defended by every means?[8] 11. I see that the same plan has commended itself[9] to each of you these many years.

[1] *praecipere.*
[2] Lit. a thing most pleasing to me.
[3] Omit.
[4] *quod*-clause.
[5] *docēre.*
[6] Lit. for the sake of defending himself.
[7] Lit. if it is necessary so.
[8] Lit. in every way.
[9] Lit. the same thing has seemed best.

SECTION V.

EXERCISE 23.

1. When Scaevola had mentioned this, he told us the views of Laelius on friendship. 2. I do not fear that the philosophers will not praise me. 3. They are doing this so as not to lose our favor. 4. What good men think is a question [1] of the greatest moment and weight. 5. We pardon the silence of these. 6. If you falsely accuse any one, you injure yourself also. 7. Let us not wait until we are asked. 8. Though (*cum*) he had been bought, he did not venture to put in his veto.[2] 9. Those must[3] be pardoned who did nothing afterward. 10. I am so yielding by nature[4] that I cannot withstand his tears and entreaties. 11. Though all dangers should impend, I shall aid and assist him. 12. Before I proceed to my defence, I shall make use of[5] his confession.

[1] Omit.
[2] *intercēdere.*
[3] Gerundive.
[4] Lit. am of such mildness of disposition.
[5] *ūtī.*

EXERCISE 24.

1. Truth, relying on this jury,[1] makes answer to envy. 2. In trading,[2] Mucianus always remembered his dignity and his rights.[3] 3. It behooves[4] all who live in the city to flee. 4. I am not merely disgusted with your foolishness, but ashamed of it[5] also. 5. He promised to take care[6] that everything be returned to the men. 6. This is a thing most dreadful not only to see but even to hear, that soldiers were stationed in the temple of Concord. 7. These two things it is the duty[5] of a good man to do. 8. I assist no one of my friends. 9. In gaining[7] office, toil and anxiety are counted of little importance.[5] 10. Danger does not deter me from doing what I ought. 11. In the case of one living at Rome the matter is far different.[8] 12. O remarkable audacity, to dare to write letters against such a youth! 13. I preferred that my opinion should be praised by all twenty days afterward. 14. It could not be in any way arranged[9] that Cleomenes go unpardoned.[10]

[1] *iūdicēs.*
[2] *cum*-clause.
[3] *iūs* (singular).
[4] Lit. it is to the interest of.
[5] Omit.
[6] Use a case-form of *cūra.*
[7] *persequī.*
[8] *rēs sē longē aliter habēre.*
[9] *fierī.*
[10] Lit. but that C. be spared.

EXERCISE 25.

1. Would that the immortal gods had given you this blessing! 2. He summoned legions from Rome to crush the uprising of the Gauls. 3. This is a contest with an enemy with whom there can be no conditions of peace. 4. Therefore let Gaul remain[1] under the guardianship[2] of the man to whom it has already been given. 5. What do you think they would have done if Catiline had been at Faesulae? 6. He said that all we do must be referred to the consuls. 7. The liberators of the fatherland are abundantly supplied with[3] honors given by the state which they saved. 8. Cicero makes other mistakes.[4] 9. Thirty-eight years Dionysius was tyrant of Syracuse, having begun to reign at twenty-five years of age.[5] 10. The place to which he went to make investigation is called Mutina. 11. He would not refuse, if he had confidence in himself. 12. I should like to have some[6] time in which to read[7] the books of philosophers. 13. If I should claim that I am not[8] stirred by a longing for Scipio, I should certainly lie.

[1] Lit. be.
[2] *in . . . tūtēlā.*
[3] Lit. abound in.
[4] *peccāre.*
[5] Use *nātus.*
[6] *aliquid;* what part of speech?
[7] Lit. when I might read.
[8] 'claim that . . . not,' *negāre.*

EXERCISE 26.

1. Do you remember that on October 21 I said[1] that you would be in arms on a certain day? 2. These men, most devoted to us, took from him the consulship. 3. Sulla was deprived of a splendid position[2] because of the hatred felt[3] toward Autronius, his colleague. 4. I will tell you from what classes of men his forces are collected.[4] 5. After he saw that the life of Sextus Roscius was guarded, he adopted a plan full of wickedness and audacity. 6. There are some who think it beneath them[5] to come to the aid of[6] the weak. 7. Although old age avoids immoderate feasts, it can yet enjoy[7] moderate banquets. 8. I make much use of Greek literature for the purpose of training my memory. 9. And yet that leader of the Greeks never prayed to have ten like Ajax, but like[8] Nestor. 10. Caelius was not so crazy as to accuse another of bribery[8] when he himself was guilty of[9] the same crime. 11. What therefore was I to answer? that I was a Roman? 12. As the king did not know[10] which Orestes was, Pylades said that *he* was Orestes.

[1] Present tense, by an exception to the rule; A. 584. *a.* N.; G. 281. 2. N.; H. 618. 2.

[2] *amplus honor.*

[3] Omit.

[4] Passive of *comparāre.*

[5] *sordidus.*

[6] *subvenīre.*

[7] Use *gaudēre.*

[8] *ambitus.*

[9] *sē commaculāre* and ablative.

[10] Participial construction.

EXERCISE 27.

1. As I broke down Catiline by my influence and that[1] of the senate, so you will soon hear that Antonius has fallen.[2] 2. So it happened that we inquired whether there was need of ships. 3. Confess that you sent to Rome grain bought for three hundred thousand sesterces. 4. Am I to doubt what you did, when I see what you are doing? 5. While[1] in Greece he demanded money of the Greek officials. 6. If I shall have[3] this power without danger to you or me,[4] I shall use it. 7. Do not so conduct yourself that a new and much more cruel proscription may seem to have come about through you. 8. And the play need[5] not[6] be acted through by the performer,[7] if only he win approval in whatsoever act he may be. 9. As though he had lost his goods through fault of mine, he is now unfriendly to me because (*quia*) he is poor. 10. Who of the Carthaginians was of greater value[1] in counsel or bravery than Hannibal? 11. He was robbed of the priesthood, which was sold at a high price[1] to Brogitarus, a fellow unworthy of that office, since (*cum*) he sought it for[8] gain.

[1] Omit.
[2] Passive of *opprimere*.
[3] Case-form.
[4] Lit. your or my danger.
[5] Gerundive.
[6] 'and . . . not,' *neque*.
[7] *histriō*.
[8] *ob*.

SECTION VI.

EXERCISE 28.

1. He could not be induced to have his head covered.[1] 2. At the banquet of Apronius was a Roman knight ninety years of age. 3. As I read, I am so stirred by his words that I fancy I can[2] hear Cato himself speaking. 4. Do not think therefore that the king did this wrong. 5. As I before said, he was at Naples, in a part of Italy that was most clear[3] of suspicion. 6. He is a man of most honorable and well-known[4] lineage. 7. Nothing prevents his being happy. 8. But an old man has not even anything to (*quod*) hope for. 9. He sells a modius of grain for a denarius. 10. Perhaps what I am about to say may seem wonderful to relate. 11. Was I to reject the helpful advice of those whose very faults good citizens should bear? 12. For we are not sending a message[2] to Hannibal to withdraw from Saguntum. 13. After (*postquam*) he had come into Asia, he committed many crimes.

[1] Lit. to be of covered head.
[2] Omit.
[3] *māximē carēre.*
[4] *nōbilis.*

EXERCISE 29.

1. If he were in[1] his hundredth year, would he be dissatisfied[2] with old age? 2. It was[3] when Plato was present that[3] Archytas was speaking of pleasure. 3. Imprudence is a characteristic[3] of the young rather than of the old. 4. What shall I say of Paulus or Africanus? 5. They are waiting until the ambassadors set out. 6. For I do not fear that he will be persuaded. 7. You would have informed me, if you had thought it to your interest. 8. These men I shall never forget. 9. From all quarters[4] they came to salute him, but none were admitted. 10. I shall prove you guilty, not only of dishonesty, but also of cruelty. 11. Why was he not present in person? Do you think because of some serious[5] matter? 12. If you should deprive[6] me of this evidence, I would use the testimony of the Gauls. 13. Can this light of day[3] be pleasant to you when (*cum*)[7] you perceive that all know you were in the forum, armed, on December 29? 14. Since (*cum*) you see that a man holding[8] this position did not doubt that he should maintain[9] the innocence of Sulla, you ought to admit that Hortensius is equally free to take the case.[10]

[1] Use *agere*.
[2] *paenitēre*.
[3] Omit.
[4] *pars*.
[5] *māgnus*.
[6] Use *ēripere*.
[7] Not temporal.
[8] Lit. possessed (*praeditus*) of.
[9] *dēfendere*.
[10] Lit. that for H. a like entrance to (*īdem aditus ad*) the case lies open.

EXERCISE 30.

1. If you go anywhere[1] on public business,[2] boats are always furnished at public expense. 2. Our friends must be helped.[3] 3. Though each may (have the right to)[4] say what he pleases, it is not necessary to believe it.[4] 4. Ruined men, with slaves like themselves, threaten the temples and buildings of the city. 5. O wretched the day when[5] Catiline was born! 6. You know that I was without experience in these matters. 7. Those are worthy of friendship in whom there is a cause for love.[6] 8. Some pleasures are given up[7] for the sake of gaining greater pleasures. 9. Would that the immortal gods might reserve this trophy for you, Scipio! 10. You[8] can often tell from what quarter the storm is gathering.[9] 11. Nothing was so secure and hidden that it (*quod*) was not fully exposed[10] to his cupidity. 12. Old men, confident in[11] their wisdom, delight in conversations with[12] youths of intelligence.[13] 13. Since it is a question[14] whether he pay the penalty or we be slaves, let us summon all our forces without delay, so that he may be the more readily subdued.

[1] 'if . . . anywhere,' *sī quō*.
[2] *pūblicē*.
[3] *subvenīre*.
[4] Omit.
[5] Lit. on which.
[6] Lit. cause why they be loved.
[7] Use *omittere*.
[8] Indefinite second singular.
[9] *sē commovēre*.
[10] Superlative of *apertus*.
[11] Lit. relying on.
[12] Lit. of.
[13] Lit. endowed with intellect.
[14] *rēs in id discrīmen addūcī*.

EXERCISE 31.

1. They think they will live their lives[1] more safely[2] under my protection. 2. It is worth while[3] for me to incur this ill-will, provided that danger be warded off from you. 3. No one molested[4] Cicero at Brundisium either[5] at that time or[5] on December first, or[5] fifth, or[5] thirteenth. 4. Of how many guards shall I have need,[6] if I once allow you to enter my house? 5. If they should all be brought together into one place, they would not be worthy to be[7] compared with Servius Sulpicius. 6. So it happened that brave men, even though (*etsī*) they had fought hand to hand against one another, laid aside hatred with their arms. 7. The senate sent word that the province had been decreed to him, before he should seize it by force. 8. He ordered the centurions to come home, and had them killed[8] before his own and his wife's eyes. 9. What is more pleasant than an old age crowned[9] with honors? 10. He had no reason to fear[10] that he would not be heard. 11. I realized that I had lost the friend whom I esteemed most of all.[11]

[1] Singular.
[2] Use adjective.
[3] Forms of *esse* and *tantus*.
[4] Use *molestus esse*.
[5] Lit. neither . . . nor, etc.
[6] Use *opus*.
[7] Translate 'worthy to be' by gerundive.
[8] *iugulārī cōgere*.
[9] Use *stīpātus*.
[10] Gerundive.
[11] *ūnicē*.

EXERCISE 32.

1. As though it were a protection[1] to you, he orders that the house be watched. 2. On that day, if it had been allowed me by[2] my friends to come into the forum, I should have been the first victim of a massacre.[3] 3. He asked one of those present the subject under[4] discussion.[5] 4. This field was much more valuable[6] then than it had been five years earlier. 5. The less gifted[7] should not grieve that they are surpassed in brilliancy[8] by others. 6. I tell[9] the senate what ought to be done. 7. Who of us thought Autronius innocent, or aided any one of them? 8. In the hearing[10] of the people he said that none would live unless Caesar should be victorious.[11] 9. Although it is hard, I can bring myself to forgive[12] him who accuses Caesar. 10. There is need of haste; if we had had recourse to[13] this before, we should now have no war. 11. But since (*quoniam*) the state abounds in such examples, let us pass[14] to other considerations.

[1] *salūs.*
[2] Lit. through.
[3] Lit. a beginning of slaughter would have been made from me.
[4] Lit. of.
[5] *disserere.*
[6] Forms of *esse* and *plūs.*
[7] *īnferior.*
[8] *ingenium.*
[9] *praescrībere.*
[10] *audīre.*
[11] *vincere.*
[12] Lit. I can in some way forgive.
[13] *ūtī.*
[14] *venīre.*

PART II

CONNECTED DISCOURSE

SUMMARY OF THE EVENTS OF CATILINE'S LIFE.

B.C.

108. Birth.
82. Sulla's officer.
68. Praetor.
67. Governor of Africa.
66. Returned to Rome, and desired to stand for the consulship at a special late election. Was prevented from so doing by an impending suit for extortion in Africa. About December 5 helped to organize a plan (the First Conspiracy) to murder the successful candidates.
65. The plan (originally for January 1) was discovered, and postponed to February 5. It miscarried at this later date, and was given up. Catiline desired this year also to stand for the consulship, but was not acquitted on the extortion charge early enough.
64. Ran for the consulship against Cicero and others. About June 1 began to organize the Second Conspiracy, partly to help toward his election. Was defeated at the polls.
63. Brought to trial for murder committed under Sulla; was acquitted. Was again a candidate for the consulship. October 21, the *dēcrētum ultimum* passed. Catiline was again defeated at the polls. November 6, the meeting at Laeca's house. November 8, the first of Cicero's speeches against Catiline, the latter leaving the city that night to join Manlius. Military operations in Etruria.
62. Death near Pistoria.

THE STORY OF CATILINE.

EXERCISE 33.

Lucius Sergius Catiline was born in the year 108 B.C.,[1] of a patrician family. While still a young man he was a partisan[2] of Sulla, and had a hand in[3] the proscriptions of that time. It is said,[4] too, that he murdered his own[5] son, and that he committed many other crimes in private life.[6] These[7] stories the two Ciceros, Marcus and Quintus, willingly circulated, and they did not[8] hesitate to blacken his character[9] as much as possible. Indeed,[10] Quintus took pains to[11] publish evil reports about Catiline at the time his brother was running for[12] the consulship, hoping[13] that in this way he would aid him and injure Catiline.

[1] The consuls of this year were Ser. Sulpicius Galba and M. Aurelius Scaurus. If the full names are used, omit connective.

[2] *satelles.* [3] *adiūtor esse.*

[4] Use verb personally; B. 332; A. 582; G. 528; H. 611.

[5] Express 'own' by the position of the pronoun.

[6] Use *prīvātus.*

[7] Begin the sentence with a relative.

[8] Unite the negative with the connective; B. 341. 1. *d* and 2. *d*; A. 328; G. 480; H. 656. 4 and 5.

[9] *mōrēs īnfāmēs facere;* infinitive or *quīn*-clause? Cf. Introd. 87.

[10] *quīn etiam.*

[11] Use *assiduē.* [12] *petere.*

[13] The nominative of the present participle is to be sparingly used; A. 492. N.; cf. G. 585. R.; H. 640. 5.

EXERCISE 34.

But even Catiline's enemies are forced to admit that he was not altogether bad. He was a good speaker and a person[1] of great physical[2] strength, enduring[3] hunger, cold, and[4] loss of sleep[5] marvelously well.[6] Moreover, he knew all the ways of approaching[7] men, and was able to retain their friendship; in fact,[8] Cicero himself says that he once thought him a good citizen. Being by nature ambitious,[9] Catiline early sought public office. In 68[10] he was praetor,[11] and, in the following year, governor of[12] Africa. On returning to Rome in 66[13] he learned that ambassadors had preceded him to complain about his actions[14] in Africa — a thing[15] which prevented him from standing for[16] the consulship that year.

[1] Omit.

[2] Use *corpus*.

[3] See Exercise 33, N. 13.

[4] Three or more coördinate words or phrases most often have simply *-que* with the last.

[5] *vigiliae.*

[6] *mīrum in modum.*

[7] 'way of approaching,' *aditus.*

[8] *quīn etiam.*

[9] *glōriae avidus.*

[10] Consuls were L. Caecilius Metellus and Q. Marcius Rex.

[11] *praetūram ingredī.*

[12] *prōpraetor obtinēre.*

[13] Consuls, M'. Aemilius Lepidus and L. Volcatius Tullus.

[14] Make this a relative clause.

[15] Incorporate the appositive in the relative clause; B. 251. 4. *b*; A. 307. *e*; G. 616. 2; cf. H. 399. 6.

[16] *petere.*

EXERCISE 35.

To be sure, he had arrived too late to[1] be a candidate[2] at the regular election, even had the Africans entered no complaint.[3] But the consuls elect, Sulla and Autronius, were convicted of bribery,[4] and so a new[5] election was held. It was[6] at this that[6] Catiline hoped to be a candidate. Disappointed in this[7] hope,[8] he made a plan with Autronius, Gnaeus Piso, and[9] certain others to murder, on January 1, Torquatus and Cotta, who were declared consuls at this last election, and who would[10] enter upon the duties of office[11] on that date.[12] The conspiracy was discovered, and the plan was postponed until February 5, when not only the consuls, but many of the senators were to be killed.[13]

[1] Lit. later than that he could.

[2] *competītor.*

[3] *nihil querī.*

[4] *ambitus.*

[5] Use adverb *dēnuō.*

[6] Express by emphatic position of the demonstrative.

[7] See Exercise 33, N. 7.

[8] *spē lāpsus.*

[9] See Exercise 34, N. 4.

[10] Active periphrastic.

[11] *magistrātum inīre.*

[12] *diēs.*

[13] Lit. they were preparing to kill.

EXERCISE 36.

Cicero says that on the appointed day the conspirators began [1] to gather, but that Catiline gave the signal before everything was ready. There are some, however, who think that Caesar was the one [2] appointed [3] to give the signal, and that he would have done so, had he not noticed that Crassus was missing. Whether Catiline gave the signal too soon, or whether Caesar feared to give [4] it [5] because of the absence of Crassus,[6] is very uncertain.[7] But at any rate [8] this plan, which [9] Cicero calls "the earlier conspiracy," was unsuccessful. Meanwhile Catiline's trial for extortion had not yet taken place [10] — a circumstance [11] which prevented his standing for the consulship in 65,[12] just [5] as it had done [13] the year before.[14]

[1] Not the perfect of *incipere;* see Vocabulary.

[2] Cf. Exercise 35, N. 6.

[3] Use *negōtium permittī* and dative.

[4] Distinguish between fearing *to do a thing* and fearing *that it may come to pass.*

[5] Omit.

[6] Ablative absolute.

[7] *parum cōnstāre.*

[8] Lit. howsoever the matter stands (*sē habēre*).

[9] B. 250. 3; A. 306; G. 614. R. 3. *b*; H. 396. 2.

[10] Lit. Catiline was still a defendant on a charge of extortion (*dē rēbus repetundīs reus*).

[11] *rēs.*

[12] Consuls, L. Aurelius Cotta and L. Manlius Torquatus.

[13] Repeat the verb of the preceding clause.

[14] *proximus.*

EXERCISE 37.

It is worth[1] noting that, though Catiline was beyond doubt guilty, Cicero was undecided[2] whether or not[3] to undertake his defence[4] on the charge of extortion. Either[5] at that time he did not realize what sort of man Catiline was, or he was willing to defend him in order to[6] secure his support[7]; yet it cannot be proved that he did undertake the case.[8] However, Catiline was acquitted, and both he and Cicero were candidates for the consulship in the year 64.[9] About June 1 Catiline began to sound[10] men individually, and a little later brought together all those whom he thought ripe for[11] revolution. When these had assembled, he delivered a speech[12] in which he tried to persuade them that,[13] if he should be elected[14] consul, he would carry things with a high hand[15] and confer many benefits upon them.

[1] *operae pretium esse.*

[2] *dubitāre.*

[3] *Necne* in indirect questions, *annōn* in direct.

[4] For sequence, see B. 268. 2; A. 585. *a*; G. 518; H. 548.

[5] 'either . . . or' may be rendered by *sīve quod . . . sīve quod*, joining with preceding sentence.

[6] *eō cōnsiliō . . . ut.*

[7] *ēius grātiam sibi conciliāre.*

[8] Lit. that the case was so undertaken.

[9] Consuls, Lucius Julius Caesar and Gaius Marcius Figulus.

[10] *temptāre.*

[11] *parātus ad.*

[12] *ōrātiōnem habēre.*

[13] Distinguish from persuading *to do a thing.*

[14] *fierī.*

[15] *omnia suō arbitriō facere.*

EXERCISE 38.

He further assured them that his plans would be supported[1] by Gnaeus Piso in Spain and by Publius Sittius Nucerinus in Africa, and that he hoped to have as his colleague Gaius Antonius, a man in sympathy with[2] his designs and deeply in[3] debt. When the speech was finished, they all promised to work hard for[4] Catiline's election, and swore that they would not divulge what they had heard; it is even said[5] that, in order to make the oath more binding,[6] they partook of[7] blood mingled with wine. Quintus Curius, one of the conspirators, could not, however, control his tongue, but[8] disclosed all to his mistress, Fulvia. Through her[9] the matter came to Cicero's ears,[10] and great fear fell upon[11] all good citizens.

[1] Use *adiuvāre*. What are the peculiarities of the future passive infinitive?

[2] Use *favēre*.

[3] Use *oppressus*.

[4] *māximam operam dare* (*ut*).

[5] See Exercise 33, N. 4.

[6] Lit. that they might bind themselves more closely (*artius*). Note the comparative in the purpose clause; Introd. 64.

[7] *dēgustāre*.

[8] *atque*.

[9] Cf. Exercise 33, N. 7.

[10] Lit. was reported to C.

[11] Passive of *inicere*.

EXERCISE 39.

As a result of[1] this report a more stringent[2] law against[3] bribery was proposed,[4] so that Catiline might not dare to buy votes. Shortly before the election, along with others, Cicero advocated[5] this law in a speech called *In Togā Candidā.* The greater part of this is lost, but we learn from Asconius, who has preserved some fragments,[6] that in it Cicero assailed Catiline and Antonius bitterly, and that they replied in like strain,[7] calling attention[8] to the fact[9] that he was a *novus homō.* The nobles, it is true, for this very reason[10] had little sympathy with Cicero, but they were afraid of Catiline. So, when the election was held, Cicero was declared consul unanimously,[11] his colleague however being Antonius, the above-mentioned[12] friend of Catiline.

[1] Make ablative absolute by adding *dīvulgātus;* or use the preposition *ex* simply.
[2] *ācer.*
[3] *dē.*
[4] *ferre.*
[5] *suādēre.*
[6] *vēstīgium.*
[7] Use *similis.*
[8] See Exercise 33, N. 13.
[9] Omit.
[10] *ob id ipsum.*
[11] *omnibus suffrāgiīs.*
[12] Lit. whom I have mentioned (*dīcere*) above.

EXERCISE 40.

From Catiline's defeat[1] we can judge[2] how greatly he was feared; for it is said that both Caesar and Crassus worked hard for his election. And though the conspiracy was for the time being checked, the danger was still imminent,[3] because one of the consuls for the coming year[4] was in sympathy with the conspirators. But Antonius was persuaded by Cicero to spare[5] the state on condition that[6] he should have as[7] his[7] province Macedonia, which the lot had assigned[8] to Cicero himself; for Antonius was anxious to gain wealth, and Macedonia was a rich province. In exchange for[9] it Cicero received Antonius' province of Cisalpine Gaul; but even this he did not[10] retain, giving it over subsequently[11] to Metellus Celer because, as he said,[12] he did not wish to leave Rome at the end of his consulship.

[1] *repulsa.*
[2] Impersonal; or see Introd. 56.
[3] Lit. there was still plenty of danger.
[4] *cōnsul dēsīgnātus.*
[5] Lit. not to injure.
[6] *eā lēge . . . ut.*
[7] Omit.
[8] *dare.*
[9] *prō.*
[10] Avoid *etiam . . . nōn.*
[11] *posteā.*
[12] Introd. 76.

EXERCISE 41.

In 63[1] Catiline's opponents brought him to trial on a charge of murder,[2] which he was said[3] to have committed in the times of Sulla. But he was acquitted, and, being not at all discouraged by previous failures,[4] decided to run for the consulship again this year. If elected, he purposed as[5] consul elect to fulfil at once the promises[6] made to the conspirators, hoping[7] to be able[8] to persuade Antonius that it was to his advantage[9] to disregard the pledge[10] given to Cicero and to aid his former friends. But it seems that that consul, now that he had been given Macedonia, had little sympathy[11] with the conspiracy; so that[12] Catiline's hope was probably[13] groundless.[14] Meanwhile, Cicero was kept informed of all his plans, and protected his own life with a guard of friends and clients.

[1] Consuls, Marcus Tullius Cicero and Gaius Antonius Hybrida.
[2] *reum facere* and genitive.
[3] Passive of *arguere*.
[4] *repulsa*.
[5] Omit.
[6] *prōmissa absolvere*.
[7] See Exercise 33, N. 13.
[8] The present infinitive of *posse* is sufficient.
[9] *interesse*.
[10] *fidem violāre*.
[11] *minimē favēre*.
[12] *igitur*.
[13] Use *vērī simile esse*.
[14] *vānus*.

EXERCISE 42.

Though Cicero had as yet no direct evidence against[1] the conspirators, he thought the danger so grave that he induced the senate to postpone the election, and to meet on that day to consider the situation[2] more[3] carefully. When the sénate was convened at that time, Cicero addressed Catiline, bidding him clear[4] himself if he could. He, as usual unabashed,[5] proclaimed that he was the leader of the popular party, and that he would not[6] fail the people if they needed his services. The senate, though startled, did not pass a severe decree, despite the fact that,[7] a few days before, when Cato threatened Catiline with a lawsuit,[8] the latter had declared that they[9] would rue it, if he were in any way[10] injured.

[1] *certa indicia dē.*
[2] *dē hīs rēbus agere.*
[3] See Exercise 38, N. 6 (end).
[4] *pūrgāre.*
[5] *ut semper audāx.*
[6] See Exercise 33, N. 8.
[7] *quamquam.*
[8] Accusative.
[9] I.e. the senators.
[10] *quid.*

EXERCISE 43.

Meanwhile Manlius, an ally of Catiline, had gone to Faesulae in Etruria,[1] and was there gathering an army to aid him. It was now arranged[2] that Manlius should make an armed demonstration[3] on October 27, while[4] at Rome Catiline should kill his competitors and Cicero on election day,[5] in case he was not chosen consul. A rumor about the doings[6] in Etruria became current[7] in the city, and many citizens received anonymous[8] letters warning them to flee to the country. So when, on October 21, Cicero arose in the senate and announced what would take place[9] in a few days, the *dēcrētum ultimum* was passed, enjoining it[10] upon the consuls to see that the state suffered no injury.

[1] B. 182. 2. *b*; A. 428. *j*; G. 337. R. 6; H. 418. 1.

[2] Use *cōnstituere.*

[3] *arma sūmere.*

[4] Not a subordinating conjunction here.

[5] Use *in comitiīs.*

[6] Make a relative clause.

[7] *percrēbēscere.*

[8] *sine nōmine.*

[9] A. 575. *a*; G. 515; H. 649. II. 1.

[10] Use *imperāre.*

EXERCISE 44.

On the day of the election,[1] Cicero went down to the Campus Martius wearing[2] a coat of mail[3] under his toga. This he did, not because[4] he thought that it would protect him, but because he wished all good citizens to realize the danger. Silanus and Murena were elected consuls, and Catiline found it impossible[5] to carry out his plan. Manlius, however, made a demonstration on the appointed day, and it was announced that forces were gathering in other parts of Italy, and that slaves were rising.[6] The senate, fearing[7] that the towns of Italy would not be able to check the disorder,[8] sent officers and forces to various points, promising rewards to those who should give information[9] about the conspiracy.

[1] Relative clause.
[2] *gerere.*
[3] *lōrīca.*
[4] B. 286. 1. *b*; A. 540. 2. N. 3; G. 541. N. 2; H. 588. 2.
[5] Lit. was not able.
[6] *servitia excitārī.*
[7] B. 336. 5; A. 491; G. 282. N.; H. 640. 1.
[8] *tumultus.*
[9] *indicia dēferre.*

EXERCISE 45.

But though the conspirators were so many,[1] no one could be induced[2] to give information to the senate. Meanwhile Catiline still lingered in the city; and, in order to lessen suspicion,[3] he offered[4] to take up his residence[5] at the house of some prominent citizen, where he could be watched. Cicero refused to receive him, because, as he said,[6] he did not feel[7] safe while they were within the same city walls, to say nothing of[8] being[9] in the same house.[10] Others also refused, and it is probable that no one would have received him, had he not gone finally to Marcus Marcellus, a good friend[11] of his. At about this time word arrived that Praeneste had been attacked on November 1, but that the guards stationed by Cicero had protected it.

[1] Lit. the multitude of the conspirators was so great.
[2] Use *persuādēre*.
[3] Lit. that suspicion might be less.
[4] Lit. said he was willing.
[5] *habitāre*.
[6] See Exercise 40, N. 11.
[7] Use *putāre*.
[8] *nēdum*.
[9] Omit.
[10] Avoid the singular of *aedēs*.
[11] *sodālis*.

EXERCISE 46.

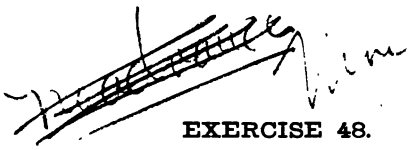
On the night[1] of November 6, Catiline slipped away from[2] the house of Marcus Marcellus to meet with the other[3] conspirators at the home of Marcus Laeca. Catiline was almost ready[4] to leave the city and join Manlius, and so there was much business to be transacted at this meeting; and, most[5] important of all,[6] since Catiline said that he was unwilling to leave the city while Cicero was alive,[7] two Roman knights, Gaius Cornelius and Lucius Vargunteius, agreed to call upon Cicero at early dawn and, when admitted to greet him, to kill him in his bed. The meeting, it seems,[8] broke up too late for[9] them to carry out the plan that night, and it was accordingly postponed until[10] the following night.

[1] *noctū* may be used.
[2] *clam relinquere.*
[3] *alīī* or *cēteri?*
[4] *iam* and the active periphrastic.
[5] Lit. that which was most important.
[6] Omit.
[7] Ablative absolute.
[8] *ut vidētur.*
[9] See Exercise 35, N. 1.
[10] *in.*

EXERCISE 47.

Cicero says that the meeting was hardly dismissed when the news was carried to him. Thinking[1] that the peril was great, he surrounded his house with stronger[2] guards, and informed many prominent citizens what the names of the two conspirators were, and at what time they would come[3] to his house. When the men arrived, they found closed doors; and, after they had gone away in anger,[4] Cicero convened[5] the senate in[6] the temple[7] of Jupiter Stator. Thither[8] Catiline ventured to come, though he realized that his plans were discovered, and though Lucius Paulus had threatened to bring him to trial[9] for sedition.[10]

[1] Cf. Exercise 44, N. 7.
[2] *māior.*
[3] See Exercise 43, N. 9.
[4] *īrātus.*
[5] *convocāre.*
[6] Note the idea of motion in *convocāre.*
[7] Singular or plural of *aedēs?*
[8] See Exercise 33, N. 7.
[9] *reum facere.*
[10] *dē vi.*



EXERCISE 48.

As[1] he was taking his seat,[2] the other senators did not hesitate to show their fear by leaving the nearest benches empty. Then Cicero arose and delivered against him a speech which was afterward written out and preserved. At its close[3] Catiline tried to reply, but the senators shouted "traitor"[4] and "murderer," and he rushed forth from the senate house, leaving the city that very night. As he journeyed[5] he sent back letters to influential men, to the effect[6] that he was going into exile at Marseilles,[7] that he had done no wrong,[8] and that he would not[9] have gone, had he not feared that the commonwealth would suffer some harm[10] if he stood his ground.[11]

[1] *dum.*
[2] *sessum īre.*
[3] Make ablative absolute by adding *habitus*, and see Exercise 33, N. 7.
[4] *hostis.*
[5] *ex itinere.*
[6] Omit.
[7] See Exercise 43, N. 1.
[8] Use *innocēns.*
[9] See Exercise 33, N. 8.
[10] Use *nocēre.*
[11] *resistere.*

EXERCISE 49.

As soon as Cicero learned that Catiline had left the city, he sent messengers to warn the municipalities that[1] the latter had taken up arms. On the next day he assembled the citizens at Rome, telling them that the man they had so greatly feared had departed at last. Though Catiline had written to many prominent men that he was going into exile, there was no one who did not doubt the truth of this.[2] For Quintus Catulus read in the senate a letter of very different purport,[3] which he said had been sent to him by Catiline, to the effect[4] that he (Catiline) had been forced to take up arms, because he had not been allowed to have in the state the honors which he deserved.[5]

[1] Cf. Exercise 37, N. 13.

[2] Lit. that this was true (*ita rēs sē habēre*).

[3] *longē dīversus.*

[4] Omit.

[5] Lit. of which he was worthy.

EXERCISE 50.

As a matter of fact,[1] Catiline in a few days reached Manlius at Faesulae, having on the way taken the insignia of a consul and gathered forces on every hand. The senate thereupon declared Catiline and Manlius enemies of the state,[2] and directed Antonius to take the field[3] against them, Cicero being put in charge of the city. At this same time there were unimportant[4] disturbances in various parts of Italy, but these were checked without difficulty. At Rome, Lentulus and the other conspirators were planning to burn and murder on the Saturnalia — a time[5] at which they expected that Catiline would approach the city with an army to help them.

[1] *rē vērā.*
[2] *hostis.*
[3] *bellum īnferre.*
[4] *minor.*
[5] See Exercise 34, N. 15.

EXERCISE 51.

Meanwhile ambassadors of the Allobroges came to town, sent, as they said, because their citizens were being injured by Romans. Thinking[1] that these Gauls would be very[2] useful allies if they could be persuaded to assist the conspirators, Lentulus sent Publius Umbrenus, who was a freedman and had once[3] been a trader[4] in Gaul, to interview[5] them. The Gauls were easily persuaded that it was to their interest to cast in their lot with[6] Lentulus, and Umbrenus then conducted them to the house[7] of Decimus Brutus, who happened[8] to be away from the city at that time, and whose wife Sempronia was in sympathy with the conspirators. Thither Umbrenus summoned Gabinius, that[9] the ambassadors might have greater confidence.

[1] See Exercise 33, N. 13, and Exercise 44, N. 7.
[2] *per-*.
[3] *quondam*.
[4] Use *negōtiārī*.
[5] *convenīre*.
[6] Lit. join with.
[7] If *domus* is used, distinguish between the constructions for 'house' and 'home.'
[8] Use *forte*.
[9] Note the comparative in the clause.

EXERCISE 52.

When the Allobroges heard the names of many prominent citizens whom Gabinius mentioned as[1] implicated[2] in the conspiracy, they promised to help, and were dismissed. But the conspirators made a great mistake[3] in[4] trusting them; for, after hesitating long whether to do[5] what they had promised or to disclose the matter, they finally told all to their patron Quintus Fabius Sanga, and he lost no time[6] in reporting what he had heard[7] to Cicero. The latter, feeling[8] that at last he had the opportunity for which he had long been waiting, urged the Gauls to approach as many as possible,[9] pretending[10] that they were friends, and to secure a sworn statement[11] from them. In this way he hoped that the conspirators would be taken[12] off their guard.[13]

[1] Lit. said were.

[2] *particeps.*

[3] *stultissimē facere.*

[4] *cum* and indicative.

[5] Do not confuse the deliberative question with the case referred to Exercise 43, N. 9.

[6] Use *celeriter.*

[7] Or lit. these things.

[8] *rērī.*

[9] *quam* with superlative.

[10] See again Exercise 33, N. 13.

[11] *iūs iūrandum.*

[12] See Exercise 38, N. 1.

[13] *incautus.*

EXERCISE 53.

Lentulus, Cethegus, and[1] Statilius were easily persuaded to give them letters to take back to their own countrymen to the effect[2] that they[3] would perform what they had promised the ambassadors. In the same letters they assured the Gauls that there was plenty of infantry in Italy, and directed them to see to it[4] that cavalry be not lacking. It seems that[5] Lucius Cassius suspected treachery on the part[2] of the ambassadors; at any rate[6] he declined to give a sworn statement, saying that[7] he would soon visit[8] their people in Gaul, and left the city a few days before they were ready to start.[9] Meanwhile it had been arranged that Titus Volturcius of Crotona[10] should go with the ambassadors and conduct them to Catiline, so that they might make a compact[11] with him on the way home.[12]

[1] See Exercise 34, N. 4.

[2] Omit.

[3] I. e. Lentulus and the others.

[4] *cūrāre.*

[5] See Exercise 33, N. 4.

[6] *certē.*

[7] This may be paraphrased by a causal clause; cf. Introd. 76.

[8] *īre ad.*

[9] *iter facere.*

[10] *Crotōniēnsis.*

[11] *societātem cōnfīrmāre.*

[12] Lit. travelling (*proficīscī*) home.

EXERCISE 54.

Lentulus entrusted[1] to Volturcius a letter to Catiline also, urging him to enlist even[2] slaves — the very thing which Cicero had hoped he would do. Accordingly the latter ordered that, on the night[3] of December 2, the praetors Lucius Flaccus and Gaius Pomptinus should lie in wait[4] with armed men near[5] the Mulvian bridge. And when the ambassadors and Volturcius began[6] to cross, these[7] made a sudden attack. The Allobroges, suspecting that it had been done by Cicero's order, at once surrendered; but Volturcius wished to fight, until he found himself alone.[8] Then he too surrendered, and the letters were seized by the praetors. This happened at about the end of[9] the third watch, and as day was breaking, the men and letters arrived[10] at Cicero's house.

[1] *dare ;* with dative of carrier and *ad* with accusative of the person addressed.
[2] Lit. not to refuse even.
[3] Use *noctū.*
[4] *īnsidiās facere.*
[5] *ad.*
[6] See Exercise 36, N. 1.
[7] See Exercise 33, N. 7.
[8] Lit. deserted.
[9] Use *exāctus.*
[10] Use *dēdūcere.*

EXERCISE 55.

As soon as the men arrived, Cicero summoned to him Gabinius, Statilius, Cethegus, Lentulus, and Caeparius. These all, suspecting nothing, came one by one,[1] excepting[2] Caeparius. Apparently[3] he had heard what had happened, for he tried to escape; but he was intercepted and brought back. Meanwhile, as the news spread,[4] prominent citizens hastened to Cicero's house and tried to persuade him to open the letters at once, so that he might not call the senate together and[5] disturb the city unless there were some[6] need.[7] He, however, said that he would not[8] break the seals[9] until the senate had convened, well[10] knowing what the letters contained.[11] There are some, however, who think he did this[12] in order to make a greater show.[13]

[1] *singulī.*
[2] Ablative absolute (*excipere*).
[3] Use *vidērī.*
[4] *percrēbēscere.*
[5] *nēve.*
[6] Omit.
[7] *opus.*
[8] Cf. Exercise 25, N. 8.
[9] Use *līnum incīdere.*
[10] *certō.*
[11] Lit. what was written in the letters.
[12] *ita sē gerere.*
[13] *ostentātiō.*

EXERCISE 56.

While[1] the senate was gathering, Gaius Sulpicius was sent by Cicero, on the suggestion[2] of the Allobroges, to see whether[3] there were any[4] weapons in the house of Cethegus. He found a great number there — a thing which made the guilt[5] of the conspirators all the clearer. Meanwhile the senate had convened in[6] the temple of Concord, and thither came Cicero, personally[7] leading Lentulus, because he was still praetor, the other conspirators being brought under guard.[8] Volturcius was the first witness brought in; and when he had been allowed to turn state's evidence,[9] he declared that he had been sent with a letter to Catiline, and that, with the help of the latter,[10] the conspirators had hoped to destroy Rome and kill many of the citizens.

[1] *dum.*
[2] *admonitū.*
[3] *num.*
[4] B. 252. 1; A. 149. *b*; G. 107. 1. R.; H. 186.
[5] *scelus.*
[6] Place Where or To Which?
[7] *ipse.*
[8] *cum cūstōdibus.*
[9] *eī fidem pūblicam darī.*
[10] Ablative absolute.

EXERCISE 57.

Though the Allobroges had been among[1] the conspirators but[2] a few days, they were able to disclose much, — that Lentulus and the others had hoped that horsemen would be sent from Gaul, that Lentulus believed that he was the third Cornelius who should rule over the Romans, and that Cethegus had wanted to burn and murder[3] at once, without waiting[4] for the Saturnalia. When the letters were brought out, the conspirators at first attempted to deny all, and Lentulus actually[5] asked the ambassadors what business he had ever had[6] with them. But at last they gave it up,[7] admitting all that the Gauls charged; and Lentulus acknowledged the seal on the letter to Catiline,[8] even though it was anonymous.[9]

[1] *versārī inter.*
[2] Implied in *paucī.*
[3] Use *facere* and accusatives.
[4] Cf. Exercise 33, N. 8.
[5] *ultrō.*
[6] Lit. what there had ever been to him.
[7] *dēsistere.*
[8] Supply *datus.*
[9] *sine nōmine.*

EXERCISE 58.

In order that no one[1] might thereafter be able to claim that the evidence was not faithfully[2] transcribed in[3] the public records, Cicero had arranged that all the words of the witnesses, the questions[4] and answers, should be taken down[5] by certain senators, men of known integrity,[6] who, because of their memory, knowledge, and speed in[7] writing, could most easily follow[8] what was said. These public records he later ordered copied, and distributed them over all[9] Italy, even sending them to every province, because, he says, he desired that no one should fail to know[10] of this evidence from which salvation had been secured[11] for the state. He claims that there was no place on earth where the name of Rome was[12] known, to which this evidence did not go.[13]

[1] Cf. Exercise 56, N. 4.
[2] *falsō*.
[3] *referrī in* and accusative.
[4] *interrogātum*.
[5] Use *perscrībere*.
[6] *fidēs probāta*.
[7] Lit. of.
[8] *persequī*.
[9] Introd. 47.
[10] *expers esse*.
[11] Use *offerrī*.
[12] For sequence, see Exercise 37, N. 4.
[13] Lit. but that this evidence went to the same place.

EXERCISE 59.

After the evidence had been taken down, the senate thanked[1] Cicero, Flaccus, and Pomptinus, decreeing that, when Lentulus had laid down his praetorship,[2] he and the other conspirators should be put under arrest.[3] This decree applied as well to[4] several individuals[5] who were not present. On this occasion a thanksgiving also was voted in Cicero's name[6] — an honor which he says had never before fallen[7] to any but a warrior,[8] and which he claims had hitherto been granted because the interests of the state had been furthered,[9] but now because the state itself had been preserved. When this business was transacted, the senators were dismissed, and Cicero, going outdoors,[10] addressed the people, keeping them until evening as he related what had just taken place within.

[1] *grātiās agere.*
[2] *sē praetūrā abdicāre.*
[3] *in cūstōdiam trādī.*
[4] Lit. the same thing was decreed against.
[5] Omit.
[6] Ablative, without preposition.
[7] *contingere.*
[8] *armātus.*
[9] *rēs pūblica bene gerī.*
[10] *forās.*

EXERCISE 60.

The senate met again on the following day, and liberal[1] rewards were given the Allobroges. On returning from the senate meeting,[2] it seems that Cicero was received at[3] the house of a friend, because the rites of the Bona Dea were taking place at his own. And there is a story[4] to the effect[5] that when the ashes[6] were nearly dead, a sudden flame shot up on[7] the altar of the goddess, and that when this occurrence[8] was reported by Terentia to Cicero, he immediately accepted it as a good[9] omen. Though the story may not be true, it is nevertheless clear that, now that he had the conspirators in his power, Cicero was hesitating what to do next, and that during this night his courage was somehow[10] strengthened. For in the morning he had decided to inflict the severest[11] penalty.

[1] *māximus.*
[2] *ā senātū.*
[3] See Exercise 56, N. 6.
[4] *trāditum est.*
[5] Omit.
[6] *favīlla* (singular).
[7] *exārdēscere ex.*
[8] *rēs.*
[9] *secundus.*
[10] *nesciō quō pactō.*
[11] *ultimus.*

EXERCISE 61.

Meanwhile Lentulus and the other conspirators were in the custody of[1] individual senators, and it is worth[2] mentioning that it was[3] Statilius who had been committed to Caesar. It is probable[4] that a different arrangement would have been made,[5] if Cicero had not suspected that Caesar was in sympathy with the conspiracy. Apparently[6] he was unwilling to put Lentulus or Cethegus in his charge,[7] fearing that he would not keep guard carefully. At this same time friends of the conspirators tried to gather a band[8] of slaves and workmen to rescue them by force. When Cicero learned of this,[9] he at once stationed guards —a thing which perhaps he ought to have done[10] beforehand.

[1] Lit. were guarded by.
[2] *operae pretium esse.*
[3] Cf. Exercise 35, N. 6.
[4] *vērī simile.*
[5] Lit. it would have been done otherwise.
[6] Use *vidērī.*
[7] Use *crēdere.*
[8] *manum comparāre.*
[9] See Exercise 33, N. 7.
[10] B. 270. 2; A. 486. *a*; G. 280. 2. *b*; H. 618. 2.

EXERCISE 62.

On December 5 the senate met to consider what punishment was to be inflicted upon the conspirators,[1] and Decimus Junius Silanus, consul elect, was first[2] asked his opinion.[3] He declared that he thought the men deserved[4] the severest punishment, meaning thereby[5] that they ought to be executed. Though many assented to this view,[6] Nero urged[7] that no action be taken[8] on that day, because, as he said, there was not sufficient force at hand[9] to carry out the senate's decrees. Then Julius Caesar arose and warned the senators that[10] they could not lawfully[11] put Roman citizens to death without a trial,[12] as Silanus had proposed, reminding[13] them that their ancestors had allowed even condemned criminals[14] to go into exile, if they chose.[15]

[1] Lit. with what punishment the conspirators should be visited (*afficī*).

[2] B. 239; A. 290; G. 325. R. 6; H. 497.

[3] Introd. 2.

[4] Lit. were worthy of.

[5] Lit. by these words.

[6] Lit. to him.

[7] *contendere.*

[8] Lit. that nothing be done; see also Exercise 56, N. 4.

[9] Use *adesse.*

[10] Cf. Exercise 37, N. 13.

[11] *iūre.*

[12] *causā indictā.*

[13] *commemorāre.*

[14] Omit.

[15] *velle.*

EXERCISE 63.

He also[1] argued that exile was a severer punishment than death; for, he said,[2] death brings an end of misery. Finally, he declared that, if Cicero and the senate should put the conspirators to death without a trial, they would regret it later; that there was no danger while men like Cicero held the consulship, but that at some time, with this precedent,[3] an unprincipled consul might[4] renew the proscriptions of Sulla. He therefore proposed that[5] the goods of the conspirators be confiscated and that the men should be guarded in various cities throughout[6] Italy. This speech produced a marked effect,[7] and Silanus tried to explain that by saying[8] that the men deserved the severest punishment, he did not mean[9] that they should be executed.

[1] *porrō.*
[2] Omit.
[3] *hōc exemplō.*
[4] The present of *posse* is sufficient.
[5] *cēnsēre* and gerundive construction.
[6] Use *tōtus.*
[7] *multum valēre.*
[8] *cum*-clause.
[9] *velle.*

EXERCISE 64.

Even[1] Quintus Cicero began to fear that his brother Marcus might not be able to carry through[2] his plan. And it seems that he was alarmed for his brother's safety; at any rate, when the latter arose, he mentioned early[3] in his speech the dejection[4] of Quintus. Though Cicero tried to speak in such a way that it would be thought that he did not care[5] which[6] punishment the senators chose,[7] still it is clear[8] that he wished the conspirators to be executed. And it is likely[9] that he would have spoken more freely,[10] if Caesar and others had been in sympathy with his view.[11] The senate was not persuaded by this speech that they ought to execute the conspirators; but after Cato had spoken, they no longer had any[12] doubt[13] on that point.

[1] *quīn etiam.*
[2] *trānsigere.*
[3] Use *prīmus.*
[4] *maeror.*
[5] Use *cūra.*
[6] I.e. which of the two.
[7] See Exercise 43, N. 9.
[8] *cōnstāre.*
[9] *vērī simile.*
[10] *līberē.*
[11] *sententia.*
[12] Omit.
[13] Use *dubitāre.*

EXERCISE 65.

Cato warned the senate that the danger was great, and that there was need of energetic action,[1] pointing out[2] that many citizens had in former days[3] been put to death without a trial by their peers.[4] So he advised that the extreme punishment be inflicted[5] at once, and the majority[6] of the senators assented[7] to his view. When the decree had once been passed, Cicero allowed no night to intervene, but conducted the conspirators immediately to the Tullianum, where they were let down one by one and strangled.[8] When he came forth he uttered but a single phrase[9] to the people, "They have been," meaning thereby that the conspirators were dead. Then there was great rejoicing throughout the whole city because, it was thought, all danger was now dispelled.

[1] *agere* (gerundive) *cum sevēritāte.*
[2] *commemorāre.*
[3] Lit. past ages.
[4] *iniussū populī.*
[5] Use *sūmere.*
[6] Lit. the greater part.
[7] Synesis may be allowed here.
[8] Use *gulam laqueō frangere.*
[9] *vōx.*

EXERCISE 66.

At about this same time a certain Lucius Tarquinius was brought into the senate, claiming[1] that he had been sent by Crassus to encourage Catiline, and to tell[2] him not to be downcast[3] because the other conspirators had been caught. There were some who thought that Cicero had instigated[4] Tarquinius to tell this story,[5] in order that Crassus might not dare to defend the arrested[6] conspirators. Others believed that the whole thing[7] was devised by Autronius, a friend of Catiline, that Crassus, being in[8] like danger, might more readily help the others who were charged[9] with implication in the conspiracy. Sallust states that Crassus complained in his hearing[10] that it was Cicero who had subjected[11] him to this insult.

[1] *dīcere.*
[2] 'Tell' means more than 'relate' here.
[3] (*nōn*) *sē animō dēmittere.*
[4] *persuādēre.*
[5] Omit.
[6] Relative clause.
[7] 'the . . . thing,' *id.*
[8] *particeps esse.*
[9] *arguī* and infinitive.
[10] Ablative absolute.
[11] Use *impōnere.*

EXERCISE 67.

Whether Crassus sent Tarquinius or not[1] is uncertain, but it seems that many at this time suspected that he was in sympathy with the conspirators. And though he and Caesar reported facts[2] about the conspiracy to Cicero, trying in this way to show that they were loyal[3] to the state, it is by no means certain[4] that they would not have been glad to[5] reap the benefits,[6] if Catiline's plans had turned out well. Some believed that, by the speech which he delivered[7] in the senate, Caesar was trying to help his former allies whom he had deserted. Indeed,[8] as he left the temple of Concord on that day, certain knights, who were on guard, threatened him with their swords.

[1] See Exercise 37, N. 3.
[2] *indicium dēferre.*
[3] *amāns.*
[4] *parum cōnstāre.*
[5] Use *libenter.*
[6] *frūctus.*
[7] *habēre.*
[8] *quīn etiam.*

EXERCISE 68.

Later Caesar was brought to trial, being accused by Quintus Curius and Lucius Vettius of having been[1] in the conspiracy. But he managed[2] to escape; for Cicero was persuaded to testify[3] that he had brought him information about the conspiracy — a thing which seemed to show that he[4] was not a friend of Catiline. At about this time many others were tried, and some of them went into exile. In fact, some years later, when Cicero was himself exiled,[5] he feared to go to Athens because, as he says, some of these men were still living there. He therefore proceeded to Thessalonica, where he remained for several months, and then came back to Epirus.

[1] See Exercise 66, N. 9.
[2] *facere ut.*
[3] *indicāre.*
[4] I.e. Caesar.
[5] Use *in exilium pellere.*

EXERCISE 69.

To return[1] to Catiline, he had united his forces with those[2] of Manlius, and was adding any others he could secure. Though the army was a small one, still he declined[3] to accept slaves; fearing that it might seem that in his choice[4] of soldiers he was not discriminating[5] enough. About one-fourth of the men had regular[6] arms, the others being supplied with spears, sharpened stakes, and other similar weapons. With this army he must oppose[7] either the consul Antonius, who was now in Etruria, or Metellus Celer the praetor, who was beyond the Apennines. While waiting for news from Rome, he avoided meeting either[8] of these; and when he learned what had happened there, his first design was[9] to cross the mountains and flee into Gaul.

[1] B. 282. 4; A. 532; G. 545. R. 3; H. 568. 4.
[2] Lit. the army.
[3] *nōlle.*
[4] Not abstract.
[5] *sevērus.*
[6] *iūstus.*
[7] Gerundive; see Introd. 91.
[8] Lit. gave opportunity of fighting to neither.
[9] Lit. he first designed.

EXERCISE 70.

Finding that Metellus Celer had anticipated[1] his plan and had encamped at the foot[2] of the mountains to cut him off, he decided to fight Antonius, thinking that he, being an old[3] ally, would perhaps not try to crush him. But Antonius gave it out[4] that he was lame,[5] and put in command of his troops Marcus Petreius, a tried[6] soldier. A fierce battle took place[7] near Pistoria; but the result[8] was certain from the beginning. When Catiline saw his forces scattered, he plunged in among the thickest of the enemy, and died far from his troops. The latter fought bravely, falling in their places[9] with wounds in front[10]; and though we may not approve their designs, still we cannot but[11] admire their courage.

[1] *praesentīre.*
[2] *rādīcēs.*
[3] *quondam* may be used.
[4] *simulāre.*
[5] *pedibus aeger.*
[6] *veterānus.*
[7] *pūgnāre* (impersonal).
[8] Lit. of what sort the result would be.
[9] Lit. where they had taken their stand.
[10] Use *adversus* (adjective).
[11] Lit. we cannot not.

EXERCISE 71.

Not only did Catiline's soldiers fight bravely, but there were some who said that out of[1] all his forces no freeborn[2] citizen was taken alive.[3] And Petreius won his victory[4] by no means easily; indeed, it is reported that all the most energetic[5] of his soldiers either fell in battle or received serious[6] wounds. After the fight was over,[7] the body of Catiline was found where the strife had been fiercest,[8] and there is a story[9] that Antonius had[10] his head cut off and sent it to the officials at Rome. It was in the year 62[11] that this battle took place, and with it the war ended;[12] for the remnants of Catiline's forces scattered in various directions, and there was no further armed resistance.[13]

[1] *ex.*

[2] *ingenuus.*

[3] Omit.

[4] Lit. victory was won (*partus*) by Petreius.

[5] Use *quisque* and a form of *prōmptus;* B. 252. 5. *c*; A. 313. *b*; G. 318. 2; H. 515. 2.

[6] *gravis.*

[7] Use *dēpūgnāre* (impersonal.

[8] Use forms of *ācriter* and *certāre* (impersonal).

[9] See Exercise 60, N. 4.

[10] *cūrāre.*

[11] Consuls, D. Junius Silanus and L. Licinius Murena.

[12] Lit. this battle taking place (*factus*) . . . brought (*afferre*) an end to the war.

[13] Use *ultrā* and *in aciē dīmicāre.*

EXERCISE 72.

Meanwhile at Rome, as I have above mentioned, many were charged with being implicated[1] in the conspiracy, and some of them went into exile. But there still remained[2] in the city a disorderly element[3] which Cicero regarded[4] as in sympathy with Catiline's plans. In his speeches subsequently[5] delivered he oftens refers to[6] them, using[7] the same designations[8] once applied to Catiline and his allies. As a matter of fact,[9] this very element showed hostility[10] to Cicero a little later when Clodius came forward[11] as its leader. Whether or not[12] Catiline's conspiracy was very dangerous[13] is a question[14] still undecided[15]; but Cicero did not hesitate everywhere[16] to claim that, in[17] suppressing it, he had saved the state.

[1] See Exercise 66, N. 9, and omit 'implicated.'

[2] Lit. was.

[3] *factiō turbulenta.*

[4] *putāre.*

[5] *posteā.*

[6] *dēsignāre.*

[7] If ablative absolute is used, a passive of *ūtī* may be supplied by *ūsūrpārī.*

[8] *nōmen.*

[9] See Exercise 50, N. 1.

[10] Lit. showed (*praebēre*) itself hostile.

[11] *prōvenīre.*

[12] See Exercise 37, N. 3.

[13] *māgnopere timendus.*

[14] Omit.

[15] *sub iūdice.*

[16] *omnibus locīs.*

[17] See Exercise 52, N. 4.

VOCABULARY

English words in parentheses, unless in heavy face, are added to limit the range of application of the words defined.

The principal parts of irregular verbs and the comparison of irregular adjectives and adverbs may be found in the lists following the vocabulary.

Superior figures following Exercise numbers (as *Exercise* 7^2) refer to sentence numbers in the Exercises of Part I.

abl., ablative.
absol., absolute.
acc., accusative.
act., active.
adj., adjective.
adv., adverb.
C., common (gender).
compar., comparative.
conj., conjunction.
dat., dative.
demon., demonstrative.
F., feminine.
gen., genitive.
impers., impersonal.
indecl., indeclinable.
infin., infinitive.
inter., interrogative.
M., masculine.
N., neuter.
n., noun.
neut., neuter.
part., participle.
pass., passive.
plu., plural.
prep., preposition.
pro., pronoun.
reflex., reflexive.
rel., relative.
sing., singular.
subj., subjunctive.
superl., superlative.
v., verb.

VOCABULARY.

A

a, an, *usually untranslated; rarely*, is, ea, id ; quīdam, quaedam, quoddam.

a long time, diū.

a single, ūnus, -a, -um.

able (be), posse.

abound, abundāre, cōpiōsus (-a, -um) esse.

about, *adv.*, ferē.

about, *prep.*, (= *concerning*), dē *with abl.* ; *of time*, circiter *with acc.*

above, suprā.

absent, absēns, -entis.

accept, accipere, recipere.

accomplish, efficere.

accordingly, itaque.

accusation, crīmen, -inis, N.

accuse, accūsāre, arguere, reum facere.

acknowledge, cognōscere.

acquit, absolvere.

act, *n.*, factum, -ī, N. ; *of a play*, āctus, -ūs, M.

act, *v.*, agere.

act through, peragere.

action, mōtus, -ūs, M.

actually, ultrō.

add, addere, adicere.

address, cōntiōnārī ad *and acc.*; (*an individual*), appellāre.

admire, admīrārī.

admit, intrōmittere, admittere ; (*a thing to be true*), cōnfitērī.

adopt a plan, cōnsilium inīre.

advance, prōgredī.

advantage, ūsus, -ūs, M.

advice, cōnsilium, -I, N.

advise, cēnsēre.

advocate, suādēre.

Aemilius, Aemilius, -ī, M.

affair, rēs, reī, F.

afraid (be), verērī, metuere.

Africa, Āfrica, -ae, F.

Africans, Āfrī, -ōrum, M.

Africanus, Āfricānus, -ī, M.

after, *conj.*, postquam, cum.

after, *prep.*, post *with acc.*

afterward, posteā, post.

again, dēnuō.

against, in *with acc.*

against one another, inter sē.

age, *of man*, aetās, -ātis, F.; *of time in general*, saeculum, -ī, N.
agree (*to do a thing*), pollicērī.
agreeable, grātus, -a, -um.
aid, *n.*, auxilium, -ī, N.
aid, *v.*, adiuvāre, auxiliārī, succurrere, opitulārī.
Ajax, Aiāx, -ācis, M.
alarmed for (be), timēre dē *and abl.*, *or* timēre *with dat.*
Albinus, Albīnus, -ī, M.
alive, vīvus, -a, -um.
all, omnis, -e; tōtus, -a, -um.
  all the (*with compar.*), tantō.
  all the more, magis.
Allobroges, Allobrogēs, -um, M.
allow, patī.
  allow to turn state's evidence, (alicuī) fidem pūblicam dare.
  allowed (be), licēre.
ally, socius, -ī, M.
along with, ūnā cum *with abl.*
already, iam.
also, quoque, porrō.
altar, altāria, -ium, N.
although, etsī, quamquam, tametsī, quamvīs, cum; *with all of these* tamen *may be added in the conclusion.*
altogether, omnīnō.
always, semper.
ambassador, lēgātus, -ī, M.
ambitious, glōriae avidus, -a, -um.
among, apud *with acc.*
  among (be), versārī inter *and acc.*
ancestors, māiōrēs, -um, M.
and, et, -que, atque, porrō, *and often untranslated*; (=*however*), vērō; (=*moreover*), autem.
  and accordingly, itaque.
  and never, neque umquam.
  and not (no), neque (nec).
  and so, itaque.
announce, nūntiāre; praedīcere (*Exercise 43*).
anonymous, sine nōmine.
another, alter, -era, -erum.
answer, *n.*, respōnsum, -ī, N.
answer, *v.*, respondēre.
anticipate, praesentīre.
Antium, Antium, -ī, N.
Antonius, Antōnius, -ī, M.
anxiety, sollicitūdō, -inis, F.
anxious (be), *to do a thing*, cupere.
anxiously, cupidē.
any, *adj.*, (sī, nē, num) quī, qua, quod; omnis, -e (*Exercise 69*).
any, *n.*, **anyone**, (sī, nē, num) quis, (quid); *in negative clauses*, quisquam, (quicquam).
anything, omnia, -ium, N. (*Exercise 19*[6]).
anywhere, (sī) quō.
Apennines, Āpennīnus, -ī, M.
apparently, *use* vidērī.

appear, vidērī.
apply (*a name*), impōnere.
appoint, cōnstituere.
  appointed, cōnstitūtus, -a, -um.
approach, adīre ; venīre ad *and acc.*
approve, probāre.
Apronius, Aprōnius, -ī, M.
Aquinum, Aquīnum, -ī, N.
Archytas, Archȳtās, -ae, M.
argue, disputāre.
argument, argūmentum, -ī, N.
arise, surgere.
arm, armāre.
  armed, cum tēlō.
  armed man, armātus, -ī, M.
arms, arma, -ōrum, N.
army, exercitus, -ūs, M.
arrange, cōnstituere ; prōvidēre (*Exercise 58*).
  arranged (be), fierī.
arrest, comprehendere.
arrive, venīre, pervenīre, advenīre, adīre.
as, cum, dum ; ut, sīcut.
  as a result of, ex *with abl.*
  as . . . as possible, quam *with superl.*
  as great, tantus, -a, -um.
  as high as, *of price*, tantus (-a, -um) . . . quantus (-a, -um).
  as much as, tantus (-a, -um) . . . quantus (-a, -um).
  as much as possible, quantum *with the proper form of* posse.
  as soon as, cum prīmum.
  as though, quasi.
  as to, ut (*result*).
Asconius, Ascōnius, -ī, M.
ashamed (be), pudēre.
ashes, favīlla, -ae, F.; *use sing.*
Asia, Asia, -ae, F.
ask, rogāre, poscere, quaerere.
assail, īnsectārī.
assemble, *act.*, convocāre.
assemble, *neut.*, convenīre.
assembly, concilium, -ī, N.
assent, assentīrī.
assign to, dare *and dat.*
assist, adiuvāre, auxiliārī.
associated, coniūnctus, -a, -um.
assure, cōnfīrmāre *with dat.* (*and infinitive*).
  assured, explōrātus, -a, -um.
at, in *with abl.; when motion is implied*, in *with acc.*
  at any rate, certē.
  at any time, (num) quandō.
  at early dawn, prīmā lūce.
  at first, prīmō.
  at hand (be), adesse.
  at last, postrēmō, tum dēmum, iam.
  at once, statim.
  at some time, *of the future*, aliquandō.
  at that time, tum.
  at the end of, *use* exāctus, -a, -um.
  at the house of, ad, apud *with acc.*
  at the same time, simul.

at the time (when), cum.
at this same time, per idem tempus.
at this time, tum.
at times, nōnnumquam.
Athens, Athēnae, -ārum, F.
attack, *n.*, impetus, -ūs, M.
attack, *v.*, oppūgnāre.
attempt, cōnārī.
Atticus, Atticus, -ī, M.
audacity, audācia, -ae, F.
augur, augur, -uris, M.
Aurelius, Aurēlius, -ī, M.
authority, auctōritās, -ātis, F.
Autronius, Autronius, -ī, M.
avert, āvertere.
avoid, vītāre, ēvītāre.
away from (be), abesse ab *and abl.*

B

bad, malus, -a -um; improbus, -a, -um.
banquet, convīvium, -ī, N.
battle, proelium, -ī, N.; pūgna, -ae, F.
battle take place, *impers. pass. of* pūgnāre.
be, esse, fierī.
bear, ferre, sustinēre.
because, quod, quia, (nōn) quō; *abl. absol. may sometimes be used.*
become, fierī.
become current, percrēbēscere.
bed, lectulus, -ī, M.
before, *adv.*, anteā, ante.
before, *conj.*, antequam, priusquam.
before, *prep.*, ante *with acc.*
beforehand, anteā.
beg, ōrāre; petere (ab *and abl.*).
beg off, dēprecārī.
begin, incipere; *in the perfect tenses*, coepisse.
beginning, initium, -ī, N.
believe, crēdere.
bench, subsellium, -ī, N.
benefit, bonum, -ī, N.; frūctus, -ūs, M.
besiege, obsidēre.
between, inter *with acc.*
beyond, trāns *with acc.*
beyond doubt, manifēstō.
bid, iubēre (*with infinitive*).
bind, astringere.
binding, firmus, -a, -um.
bitterly, ācriter.
blacken character, mōrēs īnfāmēs facere.
blame, culpa, -ae, F.
blessing, bonum, -ī, N.
blood, sanguis, -inis, M.
boast, glōriārī.
boastful, glōriōsus, -a, -um.
boat, nāvis, -is, F.
body, corpus, -oris, N.
bold, audāx, -ācis.
book, liber, -brī, M.
born (be), nāscī.
both, uterque, utraque, utrumque.
both . . . and, et . . . et.

brave, fortis, -e.
bravely, fortiter.
bravery, virtūs, -ūtis, F.
break down, frangere.
  break up, *neut., pass. of* dīmittere.
bribery, ambitus, -ūs, M.
bridge, pōns, pontis, M.
brilliancy, ingenium, -ī, N.
bring, dūcere, afferre ; (*accusation*), īnferre ; (*information*), dēferre.
  bring back, retrahere.
  bring in (into), intrōdūcere.
  bring out, prōferre.
  bring to pass, perficere.
  bring to trial, in iūdicium vocāre, reum facere.
  bring together, cōnferre, convocāre.
Brogitarus, Brogitarus, -ī, M.
brother, frāter, -tris, M.
Brundisium, Brundisium, -ī, N.
Brutus, Brūtus, -ī, M.
building, tēctum, -ī, N.
burden, onus, -eris, N.
burial, sepultūra, -ae, F.
burn, incendium facere.
burning, ārdēns, -entis.
business, rēs (rērum) gerendae.
but, sed, autem, vērō, tamen, at ; atque (*Exercise 65*); (= *only*), tantum ; (= *except*), nisi; *in subordinate clauses*, quīn ; *sometimes untranslated.*
  but that, quīn, quōminus.
buy, emere.
by, ab *with abl.*
  by no means, haud.
  by no means certain (be), parum cōnstāre.
  by order of, iussū *with gen.*

C

Caecilius, Caecilius, -ī, M.
Caelius, Caelius, -ī, M.
Caeparius, Caepārius, -ī, M.
Caesar, Caesar, -aris, M.
Calends, Kalendae, -ārum, F.
call, appellāre, vocāre ; īnscrībere (*Exercise 39*).
  call attention to, mōnstrāre.
  call together, cōgere.
  call upon, īre ad *and acc.*
Campus Martius, Campus (-ī) Mārtius (-iī).
can, posse.
candidate, competītor, -ōris, M.
  candidate for (be a), petere.
cannot, nequīre.
capital, capitālis, -e.
Capitoline Hill, Capitōlium, -ī, N.
care, cūra, -ae, F.
care for, subvenīre.
carefully, dīligenter, accūrātē.
carry, ferre ; (*news*), dēferre.
  carry out, peragere, perficere, trānsigere.
  carry the day, valēre.
  carry things with a high hand, omnia suō arbitriō facere.
  carry through, trānsigere.

Carthaginians, Carthāginiēnsēs, -ium, M.; Poenī, -ōrum, M.
case, causa, -ae, F.
Casilinum, Casilīnum, -ī, N.
Cassius, Cassius, -ī, M.
cast out, ēicere.
catch, dēprehendere.
Catiline, Catilīna, -ae, M.
Cato, Catō, -ōnis, M.
Catulus, Catulus, -ī, M.
cause, causa, -ae, F.
cavalry, equitātus, -ūs, M.
cease, dēsinere.
  cease to think of, oblīvīscī.
Celer, Celer, -eris, M.
centurion, centuriō, -ōnis, M.
certain, *pro.*, quīdam, quaedam, quoddam.
certain, *adj.*, certus, -a, -um; haud dubius, -a, -um.
  certain (be), cōnstāre.
certainly, certē.
Cethegus, Cethegus, -ī, M.
chain, vinculum, -ī, N.
change, mūtāre.
character, mōrēs, -um, M.
charge, īnsimulāre, arguere.
check, reprimere.
cherish, colere, dīligere.
chief, māximus, -a, -um.
children, līberī, -ōrum, M.
choose, ēligere.
  chosen *as a consul* **(be)**, fierī.
Cicero, Cicerō, -ōnis, M.
circulate, dissēmināre.
circumstance, rēs, reī, F.
Cisalpine, Cisalpīnus, -a, -um.
citizen, cīvis, -is, M.
city, urbs, urbis, F.
  city walls, moenia, -ium, N.
claim, affīrmāre, dīcere.
  claim that . . . not, negāre.
class, genus, -eris, N.
clear, manifēstus, -a, -um.
  clear (be), cōnstāre.
clear of (be), carēre.
clear one's self, sē pūrgāre.
Cleomenes, Cleomenēs, -is, M.
client, cliēns, -entis, M.
Clodius, Clōdius, -ī, M.
closed, clausus, -a, -um.
closely, artē.
coat of mail, lōrīca, -ae, F.
cold, frīgus, -oris, N.
colleague, collēga, -ae, M.
collect, comparāre.
colony, colōnia, -ae, F.
come, venīre, pervenīre, adīre.
  come about, fierī.
  come back, revertī; *active in the perfect tenses, excepting the part.* reversus.
  come forth, ēgredī.
  come to pass, accidere.
  come to the aid of, subvenīre.
  come together, convenīre.
commence, incipere; *in perfect tenses*, coepisse.
commit, facere; (= *entrust*), trādere.
  commit crime, scelus in sē admittere.
commonwealth, rēs (reī) pūblica.

compact, societās, -ātis, F.
compare, cōnferre, comparāre.
competitor, competītor, -ōris, M.
complain, querī.
complete, perficere.
Concord, Concordia, -ae, F.
condemn, damnāre, condemnāre.
  condemned criminal, condemnātus, -ī, M.
condition, condiciō, -ōnis, F.
conduct, perdūcere, dēdūcere.
  conduct one's self, sē gerere.
confer upon, trādere *and dat.*
confess, cōnfitērī, fatērī.
confession, cōnfessiō, -ōnis, F.
confidence, fidēs, -eī, F.
confirm, cōnfīrmāre.
confiscate, pūblicāre.
conjecture, coniectūra, -ae, F.
conquer, vincere.
consider, agere *or* cōgitāre dē *and abl.*; quaerere.
consideration, argūmentum, -ī, N.
conspiracy, coniūrātiō, -ōnis, F.
conspirator, coniūrātus, -ī, M.
constancy, cōnstantia, -ae, F.
consul, cōnsul, -ulis, M.
  consul elect, cōnsul (-ulis) dēsignātus.
consulship, cōnsulātus, -ūs, M.
content, contentus, -a, -um.
contention, contentiō, -ōnis, F.
contest, certāmen, -inis, N.
control, moderārī.
convene, *act.*, convocāre, cōgere.
convene, *neut.*, convenīre.
conversation, colloquium, -ī, N.; sermō, -ōnis, M.
convict, damnāre.
copy, dēscrībere.
Coriolanus, Coriolānus, -ī, M.
correction, corrēctiō, -ōnis, F.
Cotta, Cotta, -ae, M.
couch, lectus, -ī, M.
counsel, cōnsilium, -ī, N.
count, (= *regard as*), putāre, dūcere.
country, patria, -ae, F.; *as contrasted with the city*, rūs, rūris, N.
countryman, cīvis, -is, M.
courage, animus, -ī, M.; virtūs, -ūtis, F.
court, iūdicium, -ī, N.
covered, opertus, -a, -um.
Crassus, Crassus, -ī, M.
crazy, āmēns, -entis.
crime, scelus, -eris, N.; facinus, -inoris, N.; flāgitium, -ī, N.
cross, trānsīre.
cruel, crūdēlis, -e.
cruelty, crūdēlitās, -ātis, F.
crush, opprimere.
cry out, clāmāre.
cupidity, cupiditās, -ātis, F.
Curius, Curius, -ī, M.
cut off, intercipere; abscīdere (*Exercise 71*).

D

danger, perīculum, -ī, N.
dare, audēre.

day, diēs, -ēī, M. and F.; *plu.*, M.
day break, dīlūcēscere.
dead, mortuus, -a, -um; (*ashes*), extīnctus, -a, -um.
death, mors, mortis, F.
debt, aes (aeris) aliēnum.
decide, statuere, cōnstituere; *with infin.*
Decimus, Decimus, -ī, M.
declare, affīrmāre, dēclārāre, dīcere, respondēre; (*to be something*), iūdicāre.
declared consul (be), cōnsul (-ulis, M.) renūntiārī.
decline, nōlle.
decree, *n.*, cōnsultum, -ī, N.; dēcrētum, -ī, N.
decree, *v.*, dēcernere.
deed, facinus, -inoris, N.
deeply in debt, aere aliēnō oppressus, -a, -um.
defeat, *at the polls*, repulsa, -ae, F.
defence, dēfēnsiō, -ōnis, F.
defend, dēfendere, tuērī.
defendant, reus, -ī, M.
dejected, animō dēmissō (esse).
delay, mora, -ae, F.
delight, gaudēre, dēlectārī.
deliver speech, ōrātiōnem habēre.
demand, postulāre, poscere.
denarius, dēnārius, -ī, M.
deny, negāre.
depart, abīre.
departure, discessus, -ūs, M.; profectiō, -ōnis, F.
deprive, spoliāre.
deprived (be), carēre.
desert, dēserere, dērelinquere.
deserted, dēsertus, -a, -um.
deserve, dīgnus (-a, -um) esse.
design, *n.*, cōnsilium, -ī, N.; inceptum, -ī, N.
design, *v.*, cōnstituere *with infin.*
desire, *n.*, cupiditās, -ātis, F.
desire, *v.*, velle, dēsīderāre.
desirous, cupidus, -a, -um.
despite the fact that, quamquam.
destroy, dēlēre.
deter, dēterrēre.
devised, māchinātus, -a, -um.
devoted, amāns, -antis.
die, morī, ēmorī; *pass. of* occīdere.
difference (be the), interesse.
difficulty, molestia, -ae, F.
dignity, dīgnitās, -ātis, F.
Dionysius, Dionȳsius, -ī, M.
direct, *adj.*, *of evidence*, certus, -a, -um.
direct, *v.*, iubēre (*with infin.*).
direction, pars, partis, F.
disappointed in (a) hope, spē lāpsus, -a, -um.
disclose, patefacere, aperīre.
discouraged, animō dēmissus, -a, -um.
discover, dētegere.
discovered (be), *pass. of* patefacere.
discriminating, sevērus, -a, -um.

disdain, contemnere.
disgust, pigēre, taedēre.
dishonesty, fallācia, -ae, F.
dismiss, dīmittere.
dispell, dēpellere.
disposition, animus, -ī, M.
disregard (*pledge*), violāre.
dissatisfied (be), paenitēre.
distress, incommodum, -ī, N.
distribute, dīvidere.
disturb, turbāre.
disturbance, tumultus, -ūs, M.
divide, dīvidere.
divine, dīvīnus, -a, -um.
divulge, patefacere.
do, agere, facere (*pass.*, fierī), gerere.
  do no wrong, innocēns (-entis) esse.
  do wrong, peccāre.
doors, forēs, -ium, F.
doubt, dubitāre.
doubtful, dubius, -a, -um.
downcast (be), animō sē dēmittere.
dreadful, taeter, -tra, -trum.
dream, somnus (-ī, M.), *in the phrase* in somnīs.
drink, pōtiō, -ōnis, F.
drive, impellere.
  drive from, expellere ex *and abl.*
  drive out, dēturbāre.
duty, officium, -ī, N.

E

each, quisque, quaeque, quidque.
eager, avidus, -a, -um.
earlier, *adj.*, superior, -ius.
earlier, *adv.*, ante.
early, *adj.*, prīscus, -a, -um.
early, *adv.*, mātūrē.
earth, orbis (-is, M.) terrārum.
easily, facile.
easy, facilis, -e.
eight, octō, *indecl.*
eighth, octāvus, -a, -um.
either, *pro.*, utervīs, utravīs, utrumvīs.
either . . . or, aut . . . aut.
elect, dēsignātus, -a, -um.
  elected (be), fierī.
election, comitia, -ōrum, N.
element, factiō, -ōnis, F.
eminent, praestāns, -antis.
enact punishment, poenās statuere.
encamp, castra pōnere, facere.
encourage, cōnfīrmāre.
end, fīnis, -is, M.; tempus (-oris) extrēmum.
endowed, praeditus, -a, -um.
endure, *act.*, ferre, perferre.
endure, *neut.*, permanēre.
enemy, inimīcus, -ī, M.; hostis, -is, M.
engaged, occupātus, -a, -um.
enjoin upon, imperāre *and dat.* (*with* ut *and subj.*).
enjoy, fruī, perfruī.
enough, satis.
enslaved (be), servīre.
enter, intrāre.
enthusiasm, studium, -ī, N.

entrance (*to*), aditus, -ūs, M.
entreaties, precēs, -um, F.
entrust, dare.
envy, *n.*, invidia, -ae, F.
envy, *v.*, invidēre.
Epirus, Ēpīrus, -ī, F.
equal, pār, paris.
error, error, -ōris, M.
escape, effugere, ēvādere.
esteem, dīligere.
eternal, aeternus, -a, -um.
Etruria, Etrūria, -ae, F.
even, *adv.*, etiam, vel, quīn etiam; *in negative sentences*, nē . . . quidem.
even . . . not, nē . . . quidem.
even, *conj.*, etiam sī.
even though, etsī, quamvīs, etiam sī.
evening, vesper, -eris *and* -erī, M.
ever, umquam.
every, omnis, -e; quisque, quaeque, quodque.
every one, quisque, (quaeque, quidque).
everything, omnia, -ium, N.
evidence, indicium, -ī, N.
evil, *adj.*, *of reports*, fāmōsus, -a, -um.
evil, *n.*, malum, -ī, N.
exalt over, antepōnere.
example, exemplum, -ī, N.
except, excipere.
except that, nisi ut.
excepted (**be**), *pass. of* tollere.
excepting, exceptus, -a, -um (*in abl. absol.*).
excuse, causa, -ae, F.
execute, interficere, occīdere, ad mortem trādere, morte multāre.
exercise, exercitātiō, -ōnis, F.
exile, *n.*, exilium, -ī, N.
exile, *v.*, in exilium pellere.
expect, expectāre, spērāre.
expense, sūmptus, -ūs, M.
explain, probāre.
extortion, rēs (rērum) repetundae.
extreme, ultimus, -a, -um.
eye, oculus, -ī, M.

F

Fabius, Fabius, -I, M.
fact, rēs, reī, F.
Faesulae, Faesulae, -ārum, F.
fail, *act.*, deesse.
fail, *neut.*, dēficere.
fall, cadere, concidere; *pass. of* opprimere.
fall to, contingere.
fall upon, *pass. of* inicere *and dat.*
false, falsus, -a, -um.
falsely, falsō.
fame, fāma, -ae, F.; glōria, -ae, F.
family, gēns, gentis, F.
fancy, exīstimāre.
far, longē.
far different (be), rēs sē longē aliter habēre.

fasten up, dēfīgere.
father, pater, -tris, M.
fatherland, patria, -ae, F.
fault, culpa, -ae, F.; dēlictum, -ī, N.
favor, grātia, -ae, F.
fear, *n.*, metus, -ūs, M.
fear, *v.*, verērī, timēre, metuere.
feast, epulae, -ārum, F.
feel, (sibi) vidērī; rērī, putāre.
fellow, homō, -inis, M.
few (a), paucī, -ae, -a.
field, ager, -grī, M.
fiercely, ācriter.
fifth, *of certain months*, Nōnae, -ārum, F.
fight, certāre; pūgnāre (cum *and abl.*).
Figulus, Figulus, -ī, M.
filial respect, pietās, -ātis, F.
finally, postrēmō.
find, invenīre, reperīre, anquīrere; (= *learn*), sentīre, certior (-ōris) fierī.
  find out, invenīre.
finish, perficere.
  finished, *of a speech*, habitus, -a, -um.
fire, incendium, -ī, N.
first, *adj.*, prīmus, -a, -um; (*of the month*), Kalendae, -ārum, F.
first, *adv.*, prīmum, prius.
five, quīnque.
fix value, aestimāre.
Flaccus, Flaccus, -ī, M.
flame, īgnis, -is, M.
flee, fugere, perfugere.
fleet, classis, -is, F.
flow, fluere.
follow, persequī, prōsequī.
following, posterus, -a, -um; proximus, -a, -um.
food, cibus, -ī, M.
foolish, stultus, -a, -um.
foolishness, stultitia, -ae, F.
foot, *of a mountain*, rādīx, -īcis, F. (*usually in plu.*).
for, *conj.*, enim, nam.
for, *prep.*, ad, in, ob *with acc.*; prō *with abl.*
  for the purpose (sake) of, grātiā, causā.
  for the time being, in praesentiā.
  for this very reason, ob id ipsum.
force, *n.*, (*abstract*), vīs, *gen. rare*, F.; (*concrete*), manus, -ūs, F., cōpiae, -ārum, F.
  forces, cōpiae, -ārum, F.
force, *v.*, cōgere.
foreign, externus, -a, -um.
forget, oblīvīscī.
forgive, ignōscere.
former, vetus, -eris; prīstinus, -a, -um.
fortification, mūnītiō, -ōnis, F.
fortune, fortūna, -ae, F.
forum, forum, -ī, N.
four, quattuor.
  four hundred, quadringentī, -ae, -a.
fourth, quārtus, -a, -um.

fragment, vēstīgium, -ī, N.
free, līberāre.
free from, expers, -ertis.
  free from (be), carēre, vacāre.
freedman, lībertus, -ī, M.
freely, līberē.
friend, amīcus, -ī, M.; familiāris, -is, M.; socius, -ī, M.
friendly, amīcus, -a, -um.
friendship, amīcitia, -ae, F.
from, ab, dē, ex *with abl.*; (*with verbals in -ing*), quōminus, quīn.
  from what quarter, unde.
fruit, frūctus, -ūs, M.
fulfil promise, prōmissum absolvere.
full, plēnus, -a, -um.
Fulvia, Fulvia, -ae, F.
furnish, praebēre.
further, porrō.

G

Gabinius, Gabīnius, -ī, M.
gain, *n.*, quaestus, -ūs, M.
gain, *v.*, adipīscī; (*favor*), sibi conciliāre.
  gain office, honōrem persequī.
  gain wealth, dīves (-itis) fierī.
Gaius, Cāius, -ī, M.; *abbreviated* C.
Galba, Galba, -ae, M.
garden, hortus, -ī, M.
garments, vestis, -is, F.
gate, porta, -ae, F.
gather, *act.*, cōgere; (*army*), comparāre.
gather, *neut.*, convenīre; *pass. of* cōgere *or* comparāre.
Gaul, Gallia, -ae, F.
  Gaul (a), Gallus, -ī, M.
  Gauls, Gallī, -ōrum, M.
general, imperātor, -ōris, M.
gentlemen of the jury, iūdicēs, -um, M.
get, petere.
  get possession of, potīrī.
give, dare.
  give advice, praecipere.
  give excuse, causam afferre.
  give information, indicia dēferre (ad *and acc.*).
  give it out (*that*), simulāre.
  give over to, permittere *and dat.*
  give up, *act.*, omittere.
  give up, *neut.*, dēsistere.
gladly, libēns, -entis.
glorious, praeclārus, -a, -um.
glory, glōria, -ae, F.
Gnaeus, Cnaeus, -ī, M.; *abbreviated* Cn.
go, īre, proficīscī, sē cōnferre, pervenīre, prōgredī, venīre; (*out*), ēgredī.
  go away, abīre.
  go down, dēscendere.
  go out, *pass. of* extinguere (*Exercise 9* [1]).
god, deus, -ī, M.
goddess, dea, -ae, F.

good, bonus, -a, -um; (*omen*), secundus, -a, -um.
good deed, bene factum, -ī, N.
good friend, sodālis, -is, M.
good name, fāma, -ae, F.
good speaker (be), māgnā fācundiā esse.
goods, bona, -ōrum, N.
Gracchus, Gracchus, -ī, M.
grain, frūmentum, -ī, N.
grant, largīrī, tribuere; (*honor*), habēre.
grateful, grātus, -a, -um.
great, māgnus, -a, -um; singulāris, -e; māximus, -a, -um.
greater, superior, -ius; māximus, -a, -um (*Exercise 39*); *of value*, plūs, plūris.
greatness, māgnitūdō, -inis, F.
Greece, Graecia, -ae, F.
Greek, Graecus, -a, -um.
Greeks, Graecī, -ōrum, M.
greet, salūtāre.
grieve, dolēre, maerēre.
groan, gemitus, -ūs, M.
groundless, *of hope*, vānus, -a, -um.
guard, *n.*, cūstōs, -ōdis, M.; (*collective*), cūstōdiae, -ārum, F.
guards, cūstōdiae, -ārum, F.
guard, *v.*, cūstōdīre, cōnservāre.
guilt, scelus, -eris, N.
guilty, sōns, sontis.

H

had not, nisi.
hand to hand, comminus.
Hannibal, Hannibal, -alis, M.
happen, fierī, accidere, ēvenīre; *or use* forte.
happening, ēventus, -ūs, M.; rēs, reī, F.
happiness, fēlīcitās, -ātis, F.
happy, beātus, -a, -um; laetus, -a, -um.
hard, difficilis, -e; molestus, -a, -um; miser, -era, -erum (*Exercise 32*[9]).
hardly, vix.
harm, laedere.
haste, celeritās, -ātis, F.
hasten, advolāre, *or use* celeriter; (*to do a thing*), contendere *with infin.*
hatred, odium, -ī, N.
have, habēre, accipere; cōnsequī (*Exercise 49*); *Introd. 11.*
have a hand in, adiūtor (-ōris, M.) esse *and gen.*
have business with, agere cum *and abl.*
have confidence, cōnfīdere.
have doubt, dubitāre.
have force, valēre.
have (great) influence, (multum) valēre.
have killed, iugulārī cōgere.
have little sympathy with, minimē favēre.

he, hīc, (haec, hōc); is, (ea, id); ille, (-a, -ud); iste, (-a, -ud); *often untranslated; at the beginning of a sentence*, quī, (quae, quod); *reflex.*, suī, sibi.
head, caput, -itis, N.
health, valētūdō, -inis, F.
hear (of), audīre.
heavy, gravis, -e.
heed, audīre.
help, adiuvāre, iuvāre, subvenīre.
helpful, salūtāris, -e.
here, ibi.
hesitate, dubitāre.
hidden, reconditus, -a, -um.
high, *of price*, māgnus, -a, -um.
  high priest, pontifex (-icis) māximus.
  high standing, dīgnitās, -ātis, F.
himself, (*intensive*), ipse, (-a, -um); (*reflex.*), suī, sibi.
hinder, impedīre.
his, ēius, illīus, istīus; *sometimes untranslated; at beginning of a sentence*, cūius; (*reflex.*), suus, -a, -um, *and often untranslated.*
  his own, ipsīus (*Exercise 60*).
hitherto, adhūc.
hold, tenēre.
  hold consulship, cōnsul (-ulis) esse.
  hold election, comitia habēre.
  hold sentiment (view), sentīre.
home, domus, -ūs, (*locative*, -ī), F.
honey, mel, mellis, N.
honor, honor, -ōris, M.
honorable, honōrātus, -a, -um.
hope, spēs, -eī, F.
hope (for), spērāre.
horse, equus, -ī, M.
horseman, eques, -itis, M.
Hortensius, Hortēnsius, -ī, M.
hostile, inimīcus, -a, -um.
house, aedēs, -ium, F.; domus, -ūs, F.
how, quō modō, quem ad modum, quōnam pactō; *with adjectives*, quam.
  how great, quantus, -a, -um.
  how greatly, quantō opere.
however, autem, tamen, vērō, nihilōminus.
howsoever, utcumque.
human, hūmānus, -a, -um.
hundredth, centēsimus, -a, -um.
hunger, famēs, -is, F.
Hybrida, Hybrida, -ae, M.

I

I, ego, meī; *usually untranslated.*
Ides, Īdūs, -uum, F.
if, sī.
  if agreeable, sī placet.
  if anything, sī quid.
  if . . . not, nisi, sī . . . nōn.
  if only, dummodo, modo.

ill-will, invidia, -ae, F.
imitate, imitārī.
immediately, sine morā, statim.
immoderate, immoderātus, -a, -um.
immortal, immortālis, -e.
immortality, immortālitās, -ātis, F.
impend, impendēre.
implicated in (be), esse in *and abl.*; esse particeps (-cipis) *and gen.*
important, māgnus, -a, -um.
imprudence, imprūdentia, -ae, F.
in, in *with abl. and acc.*
in any way, (sī) quid.
in behalf of, prō *with abl.*
in case . . . not, nisi.
in debt (be), dēbēre.
in exchange for, prō *with abl.*
in fact, quīn etiam, immō vērō.
in front, *of wounds*, adversus, -a, -um.
in no wise, nūllō modō.
in order that no one, nē quis, (quid).
in order that not, nē.
in order to, eō cōnsiliō . . . ut; *when there is a comparative in the purpose clause*, quō.
in person, ipse, -a, -um.
in private life, prīvātus, -a, -um.
in such a way, ita.
in sympathy with (be), favēre.
in the morning, māne.
in the same place, ibīdem.
in this way, ita.
in vain, frūstrā.
increase, *act.*, augēre.
increase, *neut.*, crēscere.
incur, subīre.
indeed, quīn etiam.
individual, singulī, -ae, -a.
individually, *use* singulī, -ae, -a.
induce, persuādēre.
infantry, peditēs, -um, M.
infinite, Infīnītus, -a, -um.
inflict, afflcere (*with acc. of the person and abl. of the thing*); (*punishment*), sūmere.
influence, auctōritās, -ātis, F.; grātia, -ae, F.
influential, summus, -a, -um.
inform, nārrāre *and dat.*; certiōrem facere.
information, indicium, -ī, N.
injure, nocēre, laedere.
injury, iniūria, -ae, F.
injustice, inīquitās, -ātis, F.
innocence, innocentia, -ae, F.
innocent, innocēns, -entis; Insōns, -ontis.
inquire, quaerere.
insignia, Insīgnia, -ium, N.
inspire, incitāre.
instigate, persuādēre.
insult, contumēlia, -ae, F.
integrity, fidēs, -eī, F.

intellect, ingenium, -ī, N.
intercept, intercipere.
interest involved (be), interesse.
intervene, interesse.
interview, convenīre.
into, in *with acc.*
  into the neighborhood of, ad *with acc.*
investigation, quaestiō, -ōnis, F.
it, is, ea, id; hīc, haec, hōc; ille, -a, -ud; *often untranslated; at the beginning of a sentence*, quī, quae, quod.
  it is true, sānē.
Italy, Italia, -ae, F.
itself, ipse, -a, -um; (*reflex.*), suī, sibi.

J

join (with), sē coniungere cum *and abl.*
joy, gaudium, -ī, N.
joyful, laetus, -a, -um.
judge, iūdicāre, conicere.
  judge guilty, condemnāre.
Julius, Iūlius, -ī, M.
Junius, Iūnius, -ī, M.
Jupiter, Iuppiter, Iovis, M.
jury, iūdicēs, -um, M.
just, *adj.*, iūstus, -a, -um.
just, *adv.*, modo.
  just as though, quasi.

K

Kalends, Kalendae, -ārum, F.
keep, retinēre, obtinēre.
  keep guard, cūstōdīre.
  kept informed (be), certior (-ōris) fierī.
kill, interficere, necāre, secūrī ferīre, trucīdāre; caedem facere.
kindness, benevolentia, -ae, F.
king, rēx, rēgis, M.
knight, eques, -itis, M.
know, scīre, sentīre.
  known, nōtus, -a, -um.
knowledge, scientia, -ae, F.

L

lacking (be), deesse.
Laeca, Laeca, -ae, M.
Laelius, Laelius, -I, M.
lame, pedibus aeger, -gra, -grum.
lamentation, lāmentum, -ī, N.; *use plu.*
lamp, lūmen, -inis, N.
lands, agrī, -ōrum, M.
last, proximus, -a, -um.
late, sērō.
later, posteā, post.
latter (the), ille, -a, -ud; hīc, haec, hōc; is, ea, id.
law, lēx, lēgis, F.
lawfully, iūre.
lawsuit, iūdicium, -ī, N.
lay aside, dēpōnere.
  lay down (*office*), sē abdicāre *and abl.*
lead, manū tenēre (*Exercise 56*).
  lead forth (*a colony*), dēdūcere.

lead on, indūcere.
lead up, prōdūcere.
leader, dux, ducis, c.
learn, discere, cognōscere, certior (-ōris) fierī, comperīre, audīre.
learn of, cognōscere.
learned, doctus, -a, -um.
leave, ēgredī, exīre, excēdere, *all with* ex *and abl.*; abīre ab *and abl.*
leave empty, vacuēfacere.
legion, legiō, -ōnis, F.
Lentulus, Lentulus, -ī, M.
Lepidus, Lepidus, -ī, M.
less, *adj.*, minor, -us.
less, *adv.*, minus.
let down, dēmittere.
letter, litterae, -ārum, F.
liberal (*reward*), māximus, -a, -um.
liberator, līberātor, -ōris, M.
Licinius, Licinius, -ī, M.
lie, mentīrī.
lie in wait, īnsidiās facere.
lie open, patēre.
life, vīta, -ae, F. (*sing. translates English plu.*); aetās, -ātis, F.
light, *adj.*, levis, -e.
light, *n.*, lūx, lūcis, F.
like, *adj.*, similis, -e; īdem, eadem, idem.
like, *v.*, velle.
likely (be), vērī simile esse.
likeness, similitūdō, -inis, F.
lineage, genus, -eris, N.
linger, morārī.
literature, litterae, -ārum, F.
little, parvus, -a, -um.
little later (a), paulō post.
live, vīvere; (=*dwell*), habitāre.
live in, incolere.
lives, vīta, -ae, F.; *use in sing.*
load, onus, -eris, N.
long, diū.
longing, dēsīderium, -ī, N.
look into (*a matter*), cōgitāre dē *and abl.*
lose, āmittere, perdere.
lost (be), *pass. of* dēsīderāre.
loss of sleep, vigiliae, -ārum, F.
lot, sors, sortis, F.
love, *n.*, amor, -ōris, M.
love, *v.*, colere, dīligere.
low, īnferus, -a, -um; *of value*, parvus, -a, -um.
lower in rank, īnferior, -ius.
loyal, amāns, -antis.
Lucius, Lūcius, -ī, M.; *abbreviated* L.
lust, libīdō, -inis, F.

M

Macedonia, Macedonia, -ae, F.
magistrate, magistrātus, -ūs, M.
maintain innocence (*of*), innocentiam dēfendere.
make, facere (*pass.*, fierī); efficere (*Exercise 56*).
make answer to, vōcem mittere contrā *and acc.*
make armed demonstration, arma sūmere.

make attack, impetum facere.
make compact, societātem cōnfirmāre.
make demonstration, arma sūmere.
make investigation, invēstigāre.
make mistakes, peccāre.
make plan, statuere (*and infin.*).
make use of, ūtī.
man, vir, virī, M.; homō, -inis, C.; *often untranslated.*
man (the), ille, (-a, -ud); is, (ea, id).
Manius, Mānius, -I, M.; *abbreviated* M'.
Manlius, Mānlius, -I, M.
manner, genus, -eris, N.
many, multī, -ae, -a.
Marcellus, Mārcellus, -I, M.
Marcius, Mārcius, -I, M.
Marcus, Mārcus, -I, M.
Marseilles, Massilia, -ae, F.
marvelously well, mīrum in modum.
matter, rēs, reī, F.; causa, -ae, F.; *often untranslated.*
may, **might**, posse.
mean, sīgnificāre; velle (*Exercise 63*).
meanwhile, interim.
meet, convenīre; sē obviam ferre; congredī cum *and abl.*; (= *assemble*), *pass. of* cōgere.
meet with, convenīre.
meeting, concilium, -I, N.; conventus, -ūs, M.
memory, memoria, -ae, F.
mention, commemorāre, memorāre; dīcere *with acc. or with* dē *and abl.*; mentiōnem facere *with gen.*
merit, meritum, -I, N.
messenger, nūntius, -I, M.
Metellus, Metellus, -I, M.
might, **may**, posse.
mild, mītis, -e.
mildness, mollitia, -ae, F.
mile, mīlle (*indecl.*) passūs, -uum, M.; *plu.*, mīlia (-ium, N.) passuum.
mind, animus, -I, M.; mēns, mentis, F.
mine, meus, -a, -um.
misdeed, facinus, -inoris, N.
misery, miseriae, -ārum, F.
missing (be), abesse.
mistress, amīca, -ae, F.
mix, miscēre.
moderate, modicus, -a, -um.
moderation, moderātiō, -ōnis, F.
modius, modius, -I, M. (*gen. plu.*, modium).
molest, molestus (-a, -um) esse *and dat.*
moment, mōmentum, -I, N.
money, pecūnia, -ae, F.
month, mēnsis, -is, M.
more, *adj.*, plūrēs, -a.
more, *adv.*, plūs.
more than, magis quam.

moreover, quoque.
mortal, mortālis, -e; *also used as noun.*
most, māximē; *superlative degree.*
most important, māximus, -a, -um.
most of all, ūnicē.
most pleasing, pergrātus, -a, -um.
motion, mōtus, -ūs, M.
mountain, mōns, montis, M.
mourn, dēplōrāre.
move, movēre.
much, *adj.*, multus, -a, -um.
much, *adv.*, multum, multa; *with comparative*, multō.
Mucianus, Mūciānus, -ī, M.
multitude, multitūdō, -inis, F.
Mulvian, Mulvius, -a, -um.
municipality, mūnicipium, -ī, N.
murder, *n.*, caedēs, -is, F.
murder, *v.*, interficere, necāre; caedem facere (*Exercises 50 and 57*).
murderer, parricīda, -ae, C.
Murena, Mūrēna, -ae, M.
must, *gerundive construction.*
Mutina, Mutina, -ae, F.
my, meus, -a, -um; *often untranslated.*

N

Naevius, Naevius, -ī, M.
name, nōmen, -inis, N.
Naples, Neāpolis, -is, F.
nation, gēns, gentis, F.
natural endowment, ingenium, -ī, N.
nature, nātūra, -ae, F.
near, ad *with acc.*
near (be), prope abesse.
nearest, proximus, -a, -um.
nearly, pāene.
necessary, necesse.
need, *gerundive construction.*
need (of, be), opus esse.
negligent, neglegēns, -entis.
neither, neuter, -tra, -trum.
neither . . . nor, neque . . . neque.
Nero, Nerō, -ōnis, M.
Nestor, Nestor, ōris, M.
never, numquam.
never . . . any, nēmō, (nūllīus), C. (*Exercise 59*).
nevertheless, tamen.
new, novus, -a, -um.
news, rēs, reī, F.; nūntius, -ī, M.
next, *adj.*, posterus, -a, -um.
next, *adv.*, deinde.
night, nox, noctis, F.
ninety, nōnāgintā, *indecl.*
no, nūllus, -a, -um; nōn; nihil, *indecl.*
no longer, nōn diūtius.
no one, nēmō, (nūllīus), C.
nobles, optimātēs, -um *and* -ium, M.
none, nēmō, (nūllīus), C.; nūllī, -ae, -a.
Nones, Nōnae, -ārum, F.
not, nōn; *in hortatory sentences*, nē.

not any, nūllus, -a, -um.
not at all, nūllō modō.
not care, nōlle.
not . . . enough, parum.
not even, nē . . . quidem.
not faithfully, falsō.
not know, ignōrāre, nescīre.
not merely . . . but also (even), nōn sōlum . . . sed etiam.
not only . . . but (also), nōn sōlum (modo) . . . sed etiam (vērum).
not to, nē.
not true, falsus, -a, -um.
not wish, nōlle.
nothing, nihil, *indecl.*
notice, animadvertere.
now, nunc, iam; *of the past*, tum.
now that, cum iam.
Nucerinus, Nūcerīnus, -ī, M.
number, numerus, -ī, M.

O

O, Ō.
oath, iūs (iūris) iūrandum.
obey, pārēre.
occasion, tempus, -oris, N.
occurrence, rēs, reī, F.
of, ex *with abl.*; (= *concerning*), dē *with abl.*
of a consul, cōnsulāris, -e.
of age, *use* nātus (*Introd. 1*).
of April, Aprīlis, -e.
of August, Sextīlis, -e.
of Crotona, Crotōniēnsis, -e.
of December, December, -bris, -bre.
of February, Februārius, -a, -um.
of his, *reflex.*, suus, -a, -um.
of January, Iānuārius, -a, -um.
of June, Iūnius, -a, -um.
of mine, meus, -a, -um.
of November, November, -bris, -bre.
of September, September, -bris, -bre.
of the popular party, populāris, -e.
of very different purport, longē dīversus, -a, -um.
of what sort, quālis, -e.
off guard, incautus, -a, -um.
office, dignitās, -ātis, F.; (*place of doing business*), taberna, -ae, F.
officer, praepositus, -ī, M.; praefectus, -ī, M.
official, magistrātus, -ūs, M.
often, saepe.
oil, oleum, -ī, N.
old, vetus, -eris; senex, senis.
old age, senectūs, -ūtis, F.
old man, senex, senis, M.
omen, ōmen, -inis, N.
on, in *with abl.*; (= *concerning*), dē *with abl.*; *use gen.* (*Exercise 57*).
on a charge of extortion, dē rēbus repetundīs.
on a level, pār, paris.

on condition that, eā lēge . . . ut.
on every hand, undique.
on guard, in vigiliā.
on guard (be), cūstōdiās agere.
on public business, pūblicē.
on the contrary, quod contrā.
on the day before (*the Calends, etc.*), prīdiē, *abbreviated* pr.
on the way, in itinere.
once, semel ; *of the past*, quondam.
one, *adj.*, ūnus, -a, -um ; *sometimes untranslated ; of two*, alter, -tera, -terum.
one by one, singulī, -ae, -a.
one fourth, quārta pars (partis).
one, *pro.*, aliquis, (-quid) ; *the indefinite second singular.*
only, tantum.
open, aperīre.
opinion, sententia, -ae, F. ; opīniō, -ōnis, F.
opponent, inimīcus, -ī, M.
opportunity, occāsiō, -ōnis, F.
oppose, resistere.
opposed to (be), dissidēre ab *and abl.*
or, aut, -ve ; *in the second member of a double question*, an.
orator, ōrātor, -ōris, M.
order, iubēre (*with infin.*) ; imperāre (*with* ut *and subj.*).
Orestes, Orestēs, -is, M.
other, alius, -a, -ud.
other (the), others (the), cēterī, -ae, -a ; reliquī, -ae, -a.
otherwise, aliter.
ought, oportēre, dēbēre ; *gerundive construction.*
our, noster, -tra, -trum ; *often untranslated.*
outdoors, forās.
own, *translate by emphatic position of* meus, -a, -um, tuus, -a, -um, etc.

P

Paphos, Paphos, -ī, F. ; *name of a town.*
pardon, ignōscere.
parent, parēns, -entis, C.
part, pars, partis, F.
partake of, dēgustāre.
partisan, satelles, -itis, M.
pass (*a decree*), facere.
pass a severe decree, sevērē dēcernere.
past, superior, -ius.
patrician, patricius, -a, -um.
patron, patrōnus, -ī, M.
Paulus, Paulus, -ī, M.
pay, dare, pendere.
pay penalty, poenās dare.
peace, pāx, pācis, F.
penalty, poena, ae, F. ; supplicium, -ī, N.
people, populus, -ī, M. ; cīvēs, -ium, M. ; is, ea, id (*Exercise 2* [12]).

perceive, intellegere.
perform, facere.
performer, histriō, -ōnis, M.
perhaps, fortasse; forsitan (*Exercise 23*[10]).
peril, discrīmen, -inis, N.
personally, ipse, -a, -um.
persuade, persuādēre.
Petreius, Petrēius, -ī, M.
Philo, Philō, -ōnis, M.
philosopher, philosophus, -ī, M.
phrase, vōx, vōcis, F.
Piso, Pīsō, -ōnis, M.
Pistoria, Pistōria, -ae, F.
pity, misericordia, -ae, F.
place, locus, -ī, M. (*plu.*, loca, -ōrum, N.); urbs, urbis, F.
plan, *n.*, cōnsilium, -ī, N.; inceptum, -ī, N.
plan, *v.*, parāre.
Plato, Platō, -ōnis, M.
play, fābula, -ae, F.
pleasant, iūcundus, -a, -um.
please, libēre.
pleasing, grātus, -a, -um.
pleasure, voluptās, -ātis, F.
pledge, fidēs, -eī, F.
plenty, satis.
plunge in among, incurrere in *and acc.*
point, locus, -ī, M.; *when used literally of place, plu.* loca, -ōrum, N.
point out, commemorāre.
Pomptinus, Pomptīnus, -ī, M.
poor, inops, -opis; pauper, -eris.
position, dignitās, -ātis, F.; honor, -ōris, M.
possessed (*of*), praeditus, -a, -um.
postpone, differre.
poverty, inopia, -ae, F.
power, (*concrete*), opēs, -um, F.; (*abstract*), potestās, -ātis, F.
practise medicine, medicīnam exercēre.
Praeneste, Praeneste, -is, N.
praetor, praetor, -ōris, M.
praetorship, praetūra, -ae, F.
praise, *n.*, laus, laudis, F.
praise, *v.*, laudāre.
pray, optāre.
prayers, precēs, -um, F.
precede, antecēdere.
precedent, exemplum, -ī, N.
precept, praeceptum, -ī, N.
prefer, antepōnere; mālle (*with infin.*).
prefer . . . to, mālle . . . quam.
preferable, praestābilior, -ius.
prepare, parāre.
prepared, parātus, -a, -um.
present (**be**), adesse.
preserve, servāre, cōnservāre.
pretence, simulātiō, -ōnis, F.
pretend, simulāre.
prevail upon, exōrāre.
prevent, impedīre, dēterrēre.
previous, superior, -ius.
price, pretium, -ī, N.
pride, superbia, -ae, F.

priesthood, sacerdōtium, -I, N.
private, prīvātus, -a, -um.
probable (be), vērī simile esse.
proceed, proficīscī, prōgredī, venīre.
proclaim, affīrmāre.
prominent, nōbilissimus, -a, -um ; summus, -a, -um.
promise, *n.*, prōmissum, -I, N.
promise, *v.*, pollicērī.
  promise to help, operam pollicērī.
propose, suādēre ; (*in the senate*), cēnsēre ; (*a law*), ferre.
proscription, prōscrīptiō, -ōnis, F.
protect, mūnīre, tegere.
protection, tūtēla, -ae, F.
prove, probāre.
  prove guilty, convincere.
provided only, provided that, dummodo, modo.
province, prōvincia, -ae, F.
prudence, prūdentia, -ae, F.
public, pūblicus, -a, -um.
  public enemy, hostis, -is, M.
  public office, honōrēs, -um, M.
publish, dīvulgāre.
Publius, Pūblius, -I, M.; *abbreviated* P.
punishment, poena, -ae, F.; supplicium, -I, N.
purpose, *n.*, voluntās, -ātis, F.
purpose, *v.*, parāre.
put in charge of, praepōnere.
  put in command, praeficere.
  put in the charge of, crēdere *with dat.*
  put in veto, intercēdere.
  put to death, interficere, morte multāre.
  put under arrest, in cūstōdiam trādere.
Pylades, Pyladēs, -is, M.
Pyrrhus, Pyrrhus, -I, M.

Q

quarter, pars, partis, F.
question, interrogātum, -I, N.
quickly, celeriter.
quiet, remissus, -a, -um.
Quintus, Quīntus, -I, M.; *abbreviated* Q.

R

race, genus, -eris, N.
raise (*a force*), comparāre.
  raise a cry, clāmāre.
rank, ōrdō, -inis, M.
rashness, temeritās, -ātis, F.
rather than, magis quam ; (*with* mālle), quam.
reach, pervenīre ad *and acc.*
read, legere ; (*aloud*), recitāre.
readily, facile, libenter.
ready, parātus, -a, -um.
realize, sentīre, vidēre.
reap, dēmētīrī, percipere.
reason, causa, -ae, F.
reasoning, ratiō, -ōnis, F.
recall (*from exile*), redūcere.
receive, accipere, recipere.
recollection, recordātiō, -ōnis, F.

records, tabulae, -ārum, F.
refer, referre.
refuse, recūsāre (*when negatived, may take infinitive construction*); nōlle.
regarding, dē *with abl.*
regret, paenitēre.
regular, ōrdinārius, -a, -um; *of arms*, iūstus, -a, -um.
reign, rēgnāre.
reject, repudiāre.
rejoicing, laetitiae, -ārum, F.
relate, nārrāre, dīcere.
relying, frētus, -a, -um.
remain, manēre, morārī, permanēre.
remark, vōx, vōcis, F.
remarkable, admīrābilis, -e.
remember, meminisse.
remind, *use* commemorāre.
remnants, reliquiae, -ārum, F.
renew, renovāre.
repent, paenitēre.
reply, *n.*, respōnsum, -ī, N.
reply, *v.*, respondēre.
report, *n.*, rūmor, -ōris, M.; *in plu.*, sermōnēs, -um, M.
report, *v.*, dēferre, ferre.
report to, certiōrem facere dē *and abl.*
rescue, ēripere.
reserve, reservāre.
resist, resistere.
resource, ops, opis, F.
restore to, restituere in *and acc.*
result, exitus, -ūs, M.
retain, retinēre, tenēre.
retake, recipere.
return, *n.*, reditus, -ūs, M.
return, *v. act.*, reddere.
return, *v. neut.*, revertī (*active in perfect tenses, excepting the part.* reversus); redīre.
revolution, rēs (rērum) novae.
reward, praemium, -ī, N.
Rex, Rēx, Rēgis, M.
rich, dīves, -itis.
right, iūs, iūris, N.
ripe, parātus, -a, -um.
rise, *pass. of* excitāre.
rites, sacra, -ōrum, N.
rob, spoliāre.
Roman, Rōmānus, -a, -um.
Romans, Rōmānī, -ōrum, M.
Rome, Rōma, -ae, F.
room, cella, -ae, F.
Roscius, Rōscius, -ī, M.
rue it, paenitēre.
Rufus, Rūfus, -ī, M.
ruined, perditus, -a, -um.
rule, ratiō, -ōnis, F.
rule over, imperāre.
rumor, rūmor, -ōris, M.
run for (*office*), petere.
rush forth, ērumpere.

S

Sabines, Sabīnī, -ōrum, M.
sad, maestus, -a, -um; trīstis, -e (*Exercise 16*[9]).
safe, tūtus, -a, -um; *use* tūtō (*Exercise 45*).
safety, salūs, -ūtis, F.
Saguntum, Saguntum, -ī, N.

said (be), *pass. of* arguere (*Exercise 41*).
sake, causa, -ae, F.
Sallust, Sallustius, -ī, M.
salute, salūtāre.
salvation, salūs, -ūtis, F.
same, īdem, eadem, idem.
  same as, īdem (eadem, idem) . . . quī (quae, quod).
sanctity, sāncitās, -ātis, F.
Sanga, Sanga, -ae, M.
sate, explēre.
Saturnalia, Sāturnālia, -ium *and* -iōrum, N.
save, servāre.
say, dīcere, expōnere, loquī, nārrāre, ostendere, referre.
  say that . . . not, negāre.
Scaevola, Scaevola, -ae, M.
scatter, *act.*, fundere.
scatter, *neut., pass. of* dissipāre.
Scaurus, Scaurus, -ī, M.
Scipio, Scīpiō, -ōnis, M.
seal, sīgnum, -ī, N.
season, tempus, -oris, N.
secure, *adj.*, incolumis, -e.
secure, *v.*, assequī, sūmere; (*forces*), comparāre.
  secure support, grātiam sibi conciliāre.
see, vidēre, aspicere, intellegere, sentīre, cernere; (= *meet*), convenīre.
  see to it, cūrāre, vidēre.
seek, petere, appetere.
seem, vidērī.
seize, capere.
self, suī, sibi.
sell, vēndere; *see* **sold**.
Sempronia, Semprōnia, -ae, F.
senate, senātus, -ūs, M.
  senate house, cūria, -ae, F.
senator, senātor, -ōris, M.
send, mittere; (*letter*), dare (ad *and acc.*); (*forth*), ēmittere.
  send back, remittere.
sentiment, sententia, -ae, F.
separate, sēcernere.
Sergius, Sergius, -ī, M.
servant, servus, -ī, M.
serve out, servīre.
services, opera, -ae, F.
Servius, Servius, -ī, M.; *abbreviated* Ser.
sesterce, sēstertius, -ī, M. (*gen. plu.*, -ium).
set forth, ostendere.
set out, proficīscī.
several, aliquot, *indecl.*; aliquī, -ae, -a.
severe, acerbus, -a, -um.
severest (*punishment*), ultimus, -a, -um.
Sextus, Sextus, -ī, M.; *abbreviated* Sex.
shameful, foedus, -a, -um.
sharpened, praeacūtus, -a, -um.
she, *see* **he**.
ship, nāvis, -is, F.
shortly before, paulō ante.
should, dēbēre; *gerundive construction*.
shout, clāmāre.

show, *n.*, ostentātiō, -ōnis, F.
show, *v.*, ostendere, docēre, dēmōnstrāre, dēclārāre.
Sicily, Sicilia, -ae, F.
sick, aeger, -gra, -grum.
sign, signal, sīgnum, -ī, N.
Silanus, Sīlānus, -ī, M.
silence, silentium, -ī, N.
silent (be), tacēre.
similar, similis, -e.
simple, simplex, -icis.
since, *conj.*, cum, quoniam.
since, *prep.*, post *with acc.*
Sittius, Sittius, -ī, M.
six hundred, sescentī, -ae, -a.
sixth, sextus, -a, -um.
slaughter, caedēs, -is, F.
slave, servus, -ī, M.; *plu.*, servitia, -ōrum, N.
slave (be a), servīre.
slavery, servitūs, -ūtis, F.
sleep, somnus, -ī, M.
slip away from, clam relinquere.
small, exiguus, -a, -um.
so, sīc, ita; *with adjs. and advs.*, tam; (= *and so*), itaque, ita.
so . . . as, ita . . . ut; *with adjs. and advs.*, tam . . . quam.
so as not to, nē.
so grave (*danger*), tantus, -a, -um.
so great, tantus, -a, -um.
so greatly, tantopere.
so much, sīc.
so that, ut; *with comparative in purpose clause*, quō.
so that not, nē.
Socrates, Sōcratēs, -is, M.
sold (be), vēnīre; *see* **sell.**
soldier, mīles, -itis, M.
some, *adj.*, quīdam, quaedam, quoddam; aliquī, -qua, -quod; *with* sī, nē, num; quī, qua, quod; (= *something*), aliquid (*with gen.*).
some, *n.*, quīdam, quaedam, quaedam; aliquī, -ae, -a; nōnnūllī, -ae, -a; paucī, -ae, -a; *omitted in the phrase* '*some who*.'
somehow, nesciō quō pactō.
someone, aliquis, (-quid); *with* sī, nē, num; quis, (quid).
something, aliquid, -cūius, N.
son, fīlius, -ī, M.
soon, mox, brevī tempore.
sort, modus, -ī, M.
soul, animus, -ī, M.
sound, temptāre.
Spain, Hispānia, -ae, F.
spare, parcere.
speak, dīcere, loquī, disserere; (*in the senate*), sententiam dīcere.
speak to, loquī cum *and abl.*
spear, sparus, -ī, M.
speech, ōrātiō, -ōnis, F.
speed, celeritās, -ātis, F.
splendid, praeclārus, -a, -um; amplus, -a, -um.

spread, *part.*, strātus, -a, -um.
spread, *v. act.*, dīvulgāre.
spread, *v. neut.*, percrēbēscere.
spring, orīrī.
stained, cruentus, -a, -um.
stake, sudis, -is, F.
stand, stāre.
  stand for (*office*), petere.
  stand in need, *use* opus esse.
  stand one's ground, resistere.
start, iter facere.
startled, commōtus, -a, -um.
state, *n.*, cīvitās, -ātis, F.; rēs (reī) pūblica.
state, *v.*, referre.
Statilius, Statilius, -ī, M.
station, collocāre, pōnere.
Stator, Stator, -ōris, M.
statue, sīgnum, -ī, N.
steadfastness, cōnstantia, -ae, F.
still, adhūc; (= *nevertheless*), tamen.
stir, movēre; afficere (*Exercise 28*[8]).
stop, subsistere.
storm, tempestās, -ātis, F.
story, rūmor, -ōris, M.; fāma, -ae, F.
strangle, gulam laqueō frangere.
strength, vīrēs, -ium, F.
strengthen, cōnfīrmāre.
stringent, ācer, -ris, -re.
stronger (*guard*), māior, māius.
style, genus, -eris, N.
  style of speaking, sermō, -ōnis, M.
subdue, dēvincere, opprimere.
subject to, impōnere *with acc. of the thing and dat. of the person.*
such (a), *adj.*, tālis, -e.
such, *adv.*, tam.
  such great, tantus, -a, -um.
sudden, subitus, -a, -um.
suddenly, subitō.
suffer harm, *pass. of* nocēre.
  suffer injury, dētrīmentum accipere.
suffering, supplicium, -ī, N.
sufficient, satis.
suggestion, admonitū (*rare excepting in abl.*).
suited, accomodātus, -a, -um; decōrus, -a, -um (*Exercise 19*[13]).
Sulla, Sulla, -ae, M.
Sulpicius, Sulpicius, -ī, M.
summon, arcessere, vocāre.
superior (be), praestāre.
supply (with), īnstruere.
support, *n.*, grātia, -ae, F.
support, *v.*, adiuvāre.
suppress, opprimere.
surely, certō.
surpass, superāre.
surrender, sē dēdere, sē trādere.
surround, circumdare.
suspect, suspicārī.
suspicion, suspīciō, -ōnis, F.
swear, iūrāre.
sweet, dulcis, -e.
sword, gladius, -ī, M.

sworn statement, iūs (iūris) iūrandum.
Syracuse, Syrācūsae, -ārum, F.

T

tablet, tabula, -ae, F.
take, capere, sūmere; (*from*), auferre.
take away, abstrahere, tollere, auferre.
take back to, ferre ad *and acc.*
take down (*in writing*), perscrībere.
take field against, bellum īnferre *and dat.*
take from, ēripere.
take off guard, incautum (-ōs) opprimere.
take one's stand, cōnsistere.
take pains, operam dare, cūram adhibēre.
take place, fierī, esse; *of elections, pass. of* habēre.
take pleasure, gaudēre.
take seat, sedēre, īre sessum.
take up arms, arma sūmere, capere.
take up residence, habitāre.
Tarentum, Tarentum, -ī, N.
Tarquinius, Tarquinius, -ī, M.
taxes, vectīgālia, -ium, N.
teach, docēre.
tear, lacrima, -ae, F.
tell, nārrāre, expōnere, nūntiāre, dēferre, dīcere; (= *know*), intellegere; (= *bid*), ōrāre.
temple, aedēs, -is, F.; templum, -ī, N.
ten, decem, *indecl.*
Terentia, Terentia, -ae, F.
testify, indicāre.
testimony, testimōnium, -ī, N.
than, quam.
thank, grātiās agere.
thanksgiving, supplicātiō, -ōnis, F.
that, *conj.; purpose, result, substantive*, ut; *purpose*, quō (*with compar.*), grātiā, causā; *substantive*, quod; *with verbs of fearing*, nē; *with* nōn dubitāre, *etc.*, quīn (*Introd. 87*); *often untranslated.*
that no, nē; nē quis (quī), qua, quid (quod).
that not, nē; *with verbs of fearing*, ut *and* nē nōn, *the latter after negative expressions.*
that nothing, nē quid.
that some(thing), *with verbs of fearing*, nē quid.
that, *demon. pro.*, ille, -a, -ud; is, ea, id; hīc, haec, hōc; *at the beginning of a sentence often* quī, quae, quod.
that which, id quod, ea quae.
that, *rel. pro.*, quī, quae, quod.
the, *usually untranslated;* hīc, haec, hōc; is, ea, id; ille, -a, -ud.

the city, Rōma, -ae, F. (*Exercise 43*).
the nearer . . . the better, quō propius . . . eō melius.
the same, īdem, eadem, idem.
theft, fūrtum, -ī, N.
their, *often untranslated;* eōrum; *reflex.*, suus, -a, -um.
themselves, ipsī, -ae, -a; *reflex.*, suī, sibi.
then, tum, deinde, tunc.
thence, inde.
there, ibi; *at the beginning of a sentence*, ubi.
there (*is, were, etc.*), *untranslated.*
there are some, sunt quī, quae, quae.
thereafter, posteā.
thereby, quō verbō (*Exercise 65*).
therefore, quārē, quōcircā, itaque; igitur.
thereupon, tum dēnique.
these, *see* this.
Thessalonica, Thessalonīca, -ae, F.
Thessaly, Thessalia, -ae, F.
they, eī, eae, ea; illī, -ae, -a; *at the beginning of a sentence*, quī, quae, quae; *often untranslated; reflex.*, suī, sibi.
thick, cōnfertī, -ae, -a.
thing, rēs, reī, F.; (is, ea), id; *sometimes untranslated.*
think, putāre, arbitrārī, rērī, iūdicāre, exīstimāre, sentīre, crēdere.
think more highly of, *forms of* plūs (plūris) *and* facere.
third, tertius, -a, -um.
thirty, trīgintā, *indecl.*
this, hīc, haec, hōc; is, ea, id; iste, -a, -ud; ille, -a, -ud; *at the beginning of a sentence often* quī, quae, quod.
this same, īdem, eadem, idem.
thither, eō; *at the beginning of a sentence*, quō.
those, *see* that.
though, cum, quamquam, etsī; quamvīs, licet, etiam sī; sī.
thousand, mīlle, *indecl. adj.*; mīlia, -ium, N.
threaten, minārī.
three hundred, trecentī, -ae, -a.
through, per *with acc.*
thus, ita.
Tiberius, Tiberius, -ī, M; *abbreviated* Ti.
time, tempus, -oris, N.; ōtium, -ī, N. (*Exercise 25* [12]).
Titus, Titus, -ī, M.; *abbreviated* T.
to, *conj.*, ut, eō cōnsiliō . . . ut; ad *and gerundive; relative clause of purpose.*
to be sure, sānē.
to say nothing of, nēdum.

to, *prep.*, ad, in *with acc.*
to the advantage of (be), interesse.
to the house of, ad *with acc. of personal or reflex. pro.*
to the interest of (be), interesse.
to the same place, eōdem.
to which, quō.
to-day, hodiē.
toga, vestis, -is, F.
toil, labor, -ōris, M.
tongue, lingua, -ae, F.
too, quoque.
too soon, mātūrius.
Torquatus, Torquātus, -ī, M.
toward, in *with acc., or objective gen.*
town, oppidum, -ī, N.; mūnicipium, -ī, N.
trade, negōtiārī.
trader (be a), negōtiārī.
train, exercēre.
trained, īnstitūtus, -a, -um.
training, exercitātiō, -ōnis, F.
transact, cōnficere, trānsigere.
travel, proficīscī.
treachery, fraus, fraudis, F.
tree trunk, truncus, -ī, M.
trial, iūdicium, -ī, N.
tribunate, tribūnātus, -ūs, M.
tried (*soldier*), veterānus, -a, -um.
troops, cōpiae, -ārum, F.
trophy, palma, -ae, F.
trouble, labor, -ōris, M.
troubles, rēs, rērum, F.
true, vērus, -a, -um.
trust, cōnfīdere, fidem habēre.
truth, vēritās, -ātis, F.
try, cōnārī; (*at law*), in iūdicium vocāre.
Tullianum, Tulliānum, -ī, N.
Tullius, Tullius, -ī, M.
Tullus, Tullus, -ī, M.
turn, sē vertere.
turn out well, fēlīciter ēvenīre.
twelfth, duodecimus, -a, -um.
twenty, vīgintī, *indecl.*
two, duo, -ae, -o.
tyrant, tyrannus, -ī, M.

U

Umbrenus, Umbrēnus, -ī, M.
unabashed, audāx, -ācis.
unable (be), nequīre.
unanimously, omnibus suffrāgiīs.
uncertain, incertus, -a, -um.
undecided (be), dubitāre.
under, *of rest*, sub *with abl.*
under guard, cum cūstōdibus.
under guardianship (protection), in tūtēlā.
understand, intellegere.
undertake, suscipere.
undertake defence, causam dēfendere.
unfailing, certus, -a, -um.
unfriendly, inimīcus, -a, -um.
unite, coniungere (cum *and abl.*).

universal, ūniversūs, -a, -um.
unjust, inīquus, -a, -um.
unless, nisi.
unprincipled, nefārius, -a, -um.
unsuccessful, irritus, -a, -um.
until, dōnec, dum ; in, ad *with acc.*
unwilling (be), nōlle.
unworthy, indīgnus, -a, -um.
upright, probus, -a, -um.
uprising, tumultus, -ūs, M.
urge, hortārī, cohortārī ; contendere (*Exercise 62*).
use, ūtī.
used (be), solēre.
utter, ēdere.

V

valor, virtūs, -ūtis, F.
Vargunteius, Varguntēius, -ī, M.
various, dīversī, -ae, -a.
venture, audēre.
very, *adj.*, ipse, -a, -um.
very, *adv.*, māgnopere ; *comparative degree.*
very uncertain (be), parum cōnstāre.
very useful, perūtilis, -e.
Vettius, Vettius, -ī, M.
victorious, victor, -ōris, *used as adj.*
victorious (be), vincere.
victory, victōria, -ae, F.
view, sententia, -ae, F. ; opīniō, -ōnis, F.
vile deed, facinus, -inoris, N.
virtue, virtūs, -ūtis, F.
visit, īre ad *and acc.*
visit with punishment, afficere *and abl.*
Volcatius, Volcatius, -ī, M.
Volturcius, Volturcius, -ī, M.
vote, *n.*, suffrāgium, -ī, N.
vote, *v.*, dēcernere.

W

wage war, bellum gerere.
wait (for), expectāre.
wall, mūrus, -ī, M.
want, velle.
war, bellum, -ī, N.
ward off, dēpellere.
warn, monēre, admonēre.
watch, *n.*, vigilia, -ae, F.
watch, *v.*, observāre; (=*guard*), cūstōdīre.
water, aqua, -ae, F.
way, ratiō, -ōnis, F. ; modus, -ī, M.
way of approaching, aditus, -ūs, M.
we, nōs, nostrum *and* nostrī ; *often untranslated.*
weak, īnfīrmus, -a, -um.
wealth, dīvitiae, -ārum, F.
weapon, tēlum, -ī, N.
wear, gerere.
weight, pondus, -eris, N.
weighty, gravis, -e.
well, bene ; certō (*Exercise 55*).
well-known, nōbilis, -e.
well supplied (be), abundāre.
what, *compound rel.*, ea quae, *or* quae *alone.*

what, *inter. and exclamatory*, quī, quae, quod (*adj.*); quis, quae, quid (*n.*).
what pray, quidnam.
what sort (of), quālis, -e.
whatsoever, quīcumque, quaecumque, quodcumque.
when (*temporal*), cum, postquam, ubi, ut, quō quidem tempore; (*concessive*), cum.
when once, cum iam.
where, ubi; (= *whither*), quō.
whether, num (*with neutral force in indirect questions*).
whether . . . or (whether), utrum . . . an.
whether . . . or not, utrum . . . necne (*in indirect questions*).
which (*of two*), *inter. pro.*, uter, -tra, -trum.
which, *rel. pro.*, quī, quae, quod.
while, cum, dum; (= *so long as*), dōnec; *adversative*, autem.
whither, quō.
who, *inter. pro.*, quis, quae, (quid).
who, *rel. pro.*, quī, quae, quod.
whole, tōtus, -a, -um.
why, cūr, quid.
wicked, malus, -a, -um.
wickedness, scelus, -eris, N.
wife, uxor, -ōris, F.
will, testāmentum, -ī, N.
willing (be), velle.
willingly, libenter.
win approval, *pass. of* probārī.
wine, vīnum, -ī, N.
wisdom, sapientia, -ae, F.
wise (man), sapiēns, -entis, M.
wish, velle.
with, cum *with abl.*; *so* pariter cum, simul cum, *and* ūnā cum.
with joy, laetus, -a, -um.
with regard to, dē *with abl.*
with resignation, aequō animō.
withdraw, sēcēdere, sē recipere, recēdere.
within, *adv.*, intus.
within, *prep.*, inter *with acc.*
without, sine *with abl.*; *use* neque (*Exercise 57*).
without (be), carēre.
without a trial, causā indictā.
without difficulty, facile.
without experience, imperītus, -a, -um.
withstand, resistere.
witness, testis, -is, C.; index, -icis, C.
wonderful, mīrābilis, -e.
word, *n.*, verbum, -ī, N.; dictum, -ī, N.; *sometimes untranslated*; (= *message*), nūntius, -ī, M.
word arrive, *pass. of* nūntiāre.
words, sententiae, -ārum, F.; vōx, vōcis, F. (*Exercise 11*[9]).

word, *v.*, scrībere.
work, *n.*, opus, -eris, N.
work hard (for), operam assiduē dare (*with* ut *and subj.*).
workmen, operārīī, -ōrum, M.
worth more (be), *forms of* esse *and* plūs (plūris).
worth while (be), operae pretium esse; *forms of* esse *and* tantus, -a, -um.
worthy, dīgnus, -a, -um.
would, velle.
would that, utinam.
wound, vulnus, -eris, N.
wrest, ēripere.
wretch, scelestus, -ī, M.
wretched, miser, -era, -erum.
write, scrībere.
write out, perscrībere.
writing, *gerund of* scrībere.
writings, scrīpta, -ōrum, N.
wrong, iniūria, -ae, F.; dēlīctum, -ī, N.

Y

year, annus, -ī, M.
yet, tamen.
yet . . . not, neque tamen.
yield, permittere.
you, tū, tuī; vōs, vestrum *and* vestrī; *often untranslated.*
young (man), adulēscēns, -entis, M.
your, tuus, -a, -um; vester, -tra, -trum.
yourself, *reflex.*, tuī, tibi; vestrī, vōbīs.
youth, (*concrete*), adulēscēns, -entis, M.; iuvenis, -is, M.; (*abstract*), adulēscentia, -ae, F.

LIST OF VERBS.

Obvious compounds of verbs in common use are listed under the simple verbs.

adipīscor, 3, adeptus sum.
agō, 3, ēgī, āctus; *so* peragō.
  exigō, 3, -ēgī, -āctus; *so* trānsigō.
aperiō, 4, aperuī, apertus.
arcessō, 3, arcessīvī, arcessītus.
ārdeō, 2, ārsī, ārsūrus.
  exārdēscō, 3, -ārsī, -ārsūrus.
arguō, 3, arguī.
aspiciō, 3, aspexī, aspectus.
audeō, 2, ausus sum.
augeō, 2, auxī, auctus.

cadō, 3, cecidī, cāsūrus.
  accidō, 3, -cidī; *so* concidō, incidō (incāsūrus).
caedō, 3, cecīdī, caesus.
  abscīdō, 3, -cīdī, -cīsus; *so* incīdō, occīdō.
capiō, 3, cēpī, captus.
  accipiō, 3, -cēpī, -ceptus; *so* excipiō, incipiō, intercipiō, percipiō, praecipiō, recipiō, suscipiō.
caveō, 2, cāvī, cautūrus.
cēdō, 3, cessī, cessum (est); *so* antecēdō, excēdō, intercēdō, recēdō, sēcēdō.
cēnseō, 2, cēnsuī, cēnsus.
cernō, 3, crēvī.
  dēcernō, 3, -crēvī, -crētus; *so* sēcernō.
claudō, 3, clausī, clausus.
coepī, coepisse, coeptus.
cōgō, 3, coēgī, coāctus.
colō, 3, coluī, cultus.
  incolō, 3, -coluī.
comperiō, 4, comperī, compertus.
contemnō, 3, contempsī (-temsī), contemptus.
crēbēscō, 3, crēbuī; *so* percrēbēscō.
crēdō, 3, crēdidī, crēditus.
crēscō, 3, crēvī, crētus.
cupiō, 3, cupīvī, cupītus.
currō, 3, cucurrī, cursum (est).
  incurrō, 3, -currī (-cucurrī), -cursum (est).
  succurrō, 3, -currī, -cursum (est).

dēfendō, 3, dēfendī, dēfēnsus.
dēleō, 2, dēlēvī, dēlētus.
dīcō, 3, dīxī, dictus; *so* praedīcō.

discō, 3, didicī.
dīvidō, 3, dīvīsī, dīvīsus.
dō, dare, dedī, datus; *so* circumdō.
addō, 3, -didī, -ditus; *so* dēdō, ēdō, perdō, reddō, trādō.
doceō, 2, docuī, doctus.
dūcō, 3, dūxī, ductus; *so* adducō, dēdūcō, indūcō, intrōdūcō, perdūcō, prōdūcō, redūcō.

emō, 3, ēmī, ēmptus.
eō, īre, īvī, itum (est).
abeō, -īre, -iī, -itum (est); *so* exeō, redeō.
adeō, -īre, -iī, -itus; *so* ineō, subeō, trānseō.
expleō, 2, explēvī, explētus.
extinguō, 3, extīnxī, extīnctus.

faciō, 3, fēcī, factus; *so* patefaciō, vacuēfaciō; *passive*, fīō.
afficiō, 3, -fēcī, -fectus; *so* cōnficiō, dēficiō, efficiō, interficiō, perficiō, praeficiō.
fateor, 2, fassus sum.
cōnfiteor, 2, -fessus sum.
faveō, 2, fāvī, fautūrus.
feriō, 4, (percussī, percussus).
ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus; *so* dēferō, perferō, prōferō, referō (rettulī).
afferō, -ferre, attulī, allātus.
auferō, -ferre, abstulī, ablātus.
cōnferō, -ferre, contulī, collātus.
differō, -ferre, distulī, dīlātus.
īnferō, -ferre, -intulī, illātus.
offerō, -ferre, obtulī, oblātus.
rēfert, -ferre, -tulit.
fīdō, 3, fīsus sum; *so* cōnfīdō.
fīgō, 3, fīxī, fīxus; *so* dēfīgō.
fīō, fierī, factus sum.
fluō, 3, fluxī, fluxus (*as adj.*).
frangō, 3, frēgī, frāctus.
fruor, 3, frūctus sum; *so* perfruor.
fugiō, 3, fūgī, fugitūrus.
effugiō, 3, -fūgī; *so* perfugiō.
fundō, 3, fūdī, fūsus.
fungor, 3, fūnctus sum.

gaudeō, 2, gāvīsus sum.
gerō, 3, gessī, gestus.
gradior, 3, gressus sum.
congredior, 3, -gressus sum; *so* ēgredior, ingredior, prōgredior.

habeō, 2, habuī, habitus.
adhibeō, 2, -hibuī, -hibitus.

iaciō, 3, iēcī, iactus.
adiciō, 3, -iēcī, -iectus; *so* coniciō, ēiciō, iniciō.
iubeō, 2, iussī, iussus.
iungō, 3, iūnxī, iūnctus; *so* coniungō, disiungō.
iuvō, 1, iūvī, iūtus; *so* adiuvō.

lābor, 3, lāpsus sum.
laedō, 3, laesī, laesus.
legō, 3, lēgī, lēctus; *so* dēligō, ēligō.
  dīligō, 3, -lēxī, -lēctus; *so* intellegō.
licet, 2, licuit (licitum est).
linquō, 3, līquī.
  dērelinquō, 3, -līquī, -lictus; *so* relinquō.
loquor, 3, locūtus sum.
lūceō, 2, lūxī.
  dilūcēscō, 3, -lūxī.

maereō, 2.
mālō, mālle, māluī.
maneō, 2, mānsī, mānsūrus; *so* permaneō.
meminī, meminisse.
mētior, 4, mēnsus sum; *so* dēmētior.
metuō, 3, metuī.
misceō, 2, miscuī, mixtus.
mittō, 3, mīsī, missus; *so* āmittō, admittō, dēmittō, dīmittō, ēmittō, intrōmittō, omittō, permittō, prōmittō, remittō.
morior, 3, mortuus sum; *so* ēmorior.
moveō, 2, mōvī, mōtus; *so* commoveō.

nāscor, 3, nātus sum.
noceō, 2, nocuī, nocitum (est).
nōlō, nōlle, nōluī.
nōscō, 3, nōvī, nōtus; *so* ignōscō (ignōtūrus).
  cognōscō, 3, -gnōvī, -gnitus.

oblīvīscor, 3, oblītus sum.
operiō, 4, operuī, opertus.
orior, 4, ortus sum.

parcō, 3, pepercī (parsī), parsūrus.
pāreō, 2, pāruī, pāritūrus.
patior, 3, passus sum.
pellō, 3, pepulī, pulsus.
  dēpellō, 3, -pulī, -pulsus; *so* expellō, impellō.
pendeō, 2, pependī.
  impendeō, 2.
pendō, 3, pependī, pēnsus.
pergō, 3, perrēxī, perrēctum (est).
petō, 3, petīvī (-iī), petītus; *so* appetō, repetō.
placet, 2, placuit (placitum est).
pōnō, 3, posuī, positus; *so* antepōnō, dēpōnō, expōnō, impōnō, praepōnō.
poscō, 3, poposcī.
possum, posse, potuī.
prehendō, 3, prehendī, prehēnsus; *so* comprehendō, dēprehendō.
premō, 3, pressī, pressus.
  opprimō, 3, -pressī, -pressus; *so* reprimō.
proficīscor, 3, profectus sum,

quaerō, 3, quaesīvī, quaesītus.
  anquīrō, 3, -quīsīvī, -quīsītus.
queō, quīre, quīvī.
  nequeō, -quīre.
queror, 3, questus sum.

rapiō, 3, rapuī, raptus.
  ēripiō, 3, -ripuī, -reptus.
reor, 2, ratus sum.
reperiō, 4, repperī, repertus.
rumpō, 3, rūpī, ruptus; *so* ērumpō.

scandō, 3, scandī, scānsus.
  dēscendō, 3, -scendī, -scēnsum (est).
sciō, 4, scīvī, scītus.
  nesciō, 4, -scīvī *or* -scii.
scrībō, 3, scrīpsī, scrīptus; *so* dēscrībō, īnscrībō, perscrībō, praescrībō.
sedeō, 2, sēdī, sessūrus.
  dissideō, 2, -sēdī.
  obsideō, 2, -sēdī, -sessus.
sentiō, 4, sēnsī, sēnsus; *so* assentior (*deponent*).
  praesentiō, 4, -sēnsī, -sēnsum (est).
sequor, 3, secūtus sum; *so* assequor, cōnsequor, persequor.
serō, 3.
  dēserō, 3, -seruī, -sertus.
  disserō, 3, -seruī.
sinō, 3, sīvī, situs.
  dēsinō, 3, -siī, -situs.
sistō, 3, ——, statūrus.
  cōnsistō, 3, -stitī; *so* dēsistō, resistō, subsistō.
soleō, 2, solitus sum.
solvō, 3, solvī, solūtus; *so* absolvō.
spondeō, 2, spopondī, spōnsus.
  respondeō, 2, -spondī, -spōnsus.
statuō, 3, statuī, statūtus.
  cōnstituō, 3, -stituī, -stitūtus; *so* īnstituō, restituō.
stō, 1, stetī, stātum (est).
  cōnstō, 1, -stitī; *so* praestō.
stringō, 3, strinxī, strictus; *so* astringō.
struō, 3, strūxī, strūctus; *so* īnstruō.
suādeō, 2, suāsī, suāsum (est); *so* persuādeō.
sum, esse, fuī, futūrus; *so* dēsum, intersum.
  absum, -esse, āfuī, āfutūrus.
  adsum, -esse, affuī, affūturus.
sūmō, 3, sūmpsī, sūmptus.
surgō, 3, surrēxī, surrēctūrus.

tangō, 3, tetigī, tāctus.
  contingō, 3, -tigī, -tāctus.
tegō, 3, tēxī, tēctus; *so* dētegō.
tendō, 3, tetendī, tēnsus (tentus).
  contendō, 3, -tendī, -tentus.
  ostendō, 3, -tendī, -tēnsus (-tentus).
teneō, 2, tenuī.
  obtineō, 2, -tinuī, -tentus; *so* retineō, sustineō.

timeō, 2, timuī.
tollō, 3, (sustulī, sublātus).
trahō, 3, trāxī, trāctus; *so* abstrahō, retrahō.
tribuō, 3, tribuī, tribūtus.
tueor, 2, tuitus sum.

ūtor, 3, ūsus sum.

vādō, 3.
  ēvādō, 3, -vāsī, -vāsum (est).
valeō, 2, valuī, valitūrus.
vehō, 3, vexī, vectus.
vendō, 3, -didī, -ditus.
vēneō, -īre, -īvī (-iī).
veniō, 4, vēnī, ventum (est); *so* adveniō, ēveniō, perveniō, prōveniō, subveniō.
  conveniō, 4, -vēnī, -ventus; *so* inveniō.
vertō, 3, vertī, versus; *so* āvertō, animadvertō, revertor (*deponent; but active in the perfect tenses, excepting the part.* reversus).
videō, 2, vīdī, vīsus; *so* prōvideō.
  invideō, 2, -vīdī, -vīsus (*as adj.*).
vincō, 3, vīcī, victus; *so* convincō, dēvincō.
vīvō, 3, vīxī, vīctum (est).
volō, velle, voluī.

LIST OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS.

I. ADJECTIVES.

ācer, ācrior, ācerrimus.
aeger, aegrior, aegerrimus.
bonus, melior, optimus.
celer, celerior, celerrimus.
difficilis, difficilior, difficillimus.
dīves, dīvitior, dīvitissimus.
(exter), exterior, extrēmus (extimus).
facilis, facilior, facillimus.
falsus, ——, falsissimus.
īnferus, īnferior, īnfimus *and* īmus.
iuvenis, iūnior, (minimus nātū).
māgnus, māior, māximus.
malus, pēior, pessimus.
mātūrus, mātūrior, mātūrissimus *and* mātūrrimus.
miser, miserior, miserrimus.
multus, plūs, plūrimus.
novus, (recentior), novissimus (‘*last*’).
parvus, minor, minimus.
pauper, pauperior, pauperrimus.
posterus, posterior, postrēmus (postumus).
(prae), prior, prīmus.
(prope), propior, proximus.
salūtāris, salūtārior.
senex, senior, (māximus nātū).
similis, similior, simillimus.
superus, superior, suprēmus *and* summus.
taeter, taetrior, taeterrimus.
(ultrā), ulterior, ultimus.
vetus, vetustior, veterrimus.

II. ADVERBS.

ācriter, ācrius, ācerrimē.
bene, melius, optimē.
celeriter, celerius, celerrimē.
diū, diūtius, diūtissimē.
facile, facilius, facillimē.
falsō, ——, falsissimē.
līberē, līberius, līberrimē.
māgnopere, magis, māximē.
male, pēius, pessimē.
mātūrē, mātūrius, mātūrissimē *and* mātūrrimē.
multum, plūs, plūrimum.
parum, minus, minimē.
——, prius, prīmum.
prope, propius, proximē.
saepe, saepius, saepissimē.

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